



'Turkey Day' set by CUB

Guthrie Thomas, who will appear in the movie "Bound for Glory," will perform in concert at 7 p.m. Nov. 17, in the Barn Theatre, as part of "Turkey Day Turn-on", sponsored by the College Union Board.

"Bound for Glory" is based upon the life of the great American folk singer Woodie Guthrie (played by Keith Carradine). Thomas (who was named after Guthrie) plays the musician's brother and is musical director for the film.

Thomas has four albums to his credit, which feature some of his friends—including John Hartford, Ringo Starr, Tom Brumley, Jim Keltner and Steve Crapper. A fifth album, soon to be released, features Paul McCartney, Starr, Bob Dylan and Byron Berline.

Seats are by reservation only because of the limited seating in the Barn. Reservations may be made by calling 624-8100, ext. 242 or 208, or in Room 100 of the College Union. Admission is free for

all students with ID cards. General admission is \$1.

CUB is planning several other events for the day, with winners receiving prizes. Contests include a sidewalk chalk decorating contest and football toss through a fire.

Campus organizations are urged to prepare booths that can be erected on campus, or inside in case of bad weather. Various local businesses have been asked to donate complimentary passes and coupons to be auctioned to pay for expenses of the day's activities. An arts and crafts display will also be featured.

Two food booths, one with hot dogs and one with candied apples, will be in business on that day.

At noon, a drawing will be held for free turkeys. Students, faculty and staff are allowed to enter, with only one entry per person. You must be present to win. Local grocery stores have agreed to donate the birds.

New law affects vets

Congress recently passed Public Law 94-502. This law will affect all students at Missouri Southern who are receiving veterans educational benefits.

Effective in the month of October, all veteran's benefits were increased eight per cent.

The period of entitlement was increased from 36 to 45 months. In the past, students receiving veterans benefits could do so for only 36 months with a possible extension period of nine months. This nine months could only be used for under-graduate work.

The new law allows any part of the 45 month period to be used for post-graduate work.

BOBBY MARTIN, veterans affairs coordinator at Missouri Southern, asked that all students receiving veteran's educational benefits at Missouri Southern note that the ten year delimiting date was not increased by the passage of this new law. So, veterans still have ten years after their discharge from the military service to take advantage of their veterans benefits.

Under the new law, the educational loan program was increased to a maximum of \$1,500. The previous maximum was \$600. Martin noted that veterans still have 10 years after graduation to pay back the government educational loans at an interest rate of seven per cent.

Provisions were made under the new law to allow payment of educational benefits between consecutive terms when a student transfers from one institution to another to pursue a similar course of instruction, provided the period does not exceed 30 days.

"The VA is going to start cracking down on students who are not progressing at a satisfactory rate," noted Martin.

"Many students appear to be going to college just to receive

(Continued on page 2)

Residence halls house 380

By BETH ANN WILSON

Residence halls on the Missouri Southern campus provide housing for over 380 full time students, thus playing an important role in campus life. Housing accommodation for women include South Hall, the two annexes, the guest house and one wing of North Hall. Men are housed in North Hall and the mens honor dorm located in the old speech trailers.

The halls are supervised by Head Residents and students who have been selected to serve as members of the College Administrative Staff and are designated a Staff Assistants. In addition there is self government under the house councils.

The women have coordinated their government under the South Hall Council. Officers elected for this year include: President—Debbie Holcomb; vice-president—Kendra Wilhoit; Treasurer—Teresa Chambers; Secretary—Sue Koenemann; Historian—Tamara Williams; and Social Chairman—Rhonda

Residence of the Mens Honor Dorm are considering the possibility of being a fully independent governing unit. North Hall residence have selected their officers for this year: President—Steve Gollhofer; Vice-President—Paul Knight; Secretary—Nancy Copeland; and Treasurer—Tom Stone.

BETH RICE 22, of Jasper, Missouri is head Resident of South Hall. Ms. Rice graduated in May of 1976 from the University of Missouri. This is her first year at Southern and as a Head Resident.

Tamara Thresher is head resident for North Hall. Mrs. Thresher has been Head Resident at the School of the Ozarks, Eastern A&M in Miami and in schools for juvenile delinquents. She is the mother of four sons and three daughters. Her hobby is raising house plants and her current collection numbers 90 plus.

This is the third year for women in North Hall, said

Thrasher. "It was a new experience having women in the dorm. I'd always had men in the three other schools."

The women are located in their own wing with their own bath and laundry facilities. To enter this wing one must have a wing key which only the girls and Thrasher have.

"ONE FATHER FROWNED on this arrangement until I explained the situation to him. Afterwards he said he hoped his

(Continued on page 2)

Student wages cause stir

By RUSS BINGMAN

Hourly wages for students involved in the student help and Federal Work Study programs have been the subject of much controversy on the Missouri Southern State College campus in the past weeks. The programs which involve close to two hundred students, differ in their hourly wages by 30 cents now, with the work study program receiving \$2.20 and student help receiving \$1.90 per hour.

Jim Gilbert, assistant director of financial aids and awards, is involved with the two programs. "Students in the two programs do the same things. They file things type, check out books in the library, and grade papers," Gilbert said. "But students in the work study program receive more money because their wages are determined by the federal government."

"In many cases," Gilbert continued, "students in the student help program are considered more responsible and have to work even harder."

Students in the work study program are chosen by their family's financial need. If their family's income is less than

\$20,000 per year, they are eligible for the program. Anyone can work in the student help program.

Dr. Paul R. Shipman, vice president for business affairs, said, "Public institutions, schools, and public agencies are required by law to pay 85 per cent of the minimum wage."

In January work study program students will get a raise to \$2.30 an hour. "I'm not sure if the student help will also receive a raise or not but they have always received at least as much as the law requires in the past so I imagine they will," Shipman continued. "The point is that the federal government has imposed the wage of the work study program and pays 80 per cent of it. By doing this they can set the wage for that program at any level they want. But the college cannot be expected to match those wages in the student help program from local funds."

The minimum wage for private business is \$2.30 per hour at the present time. "Young people need jobs and money to go to school. Colleges are allowed to let them work 15 hours a week at \$1.90 per hour to help them out," Shipman concluded.

Working over 20 hours cheats the student

By MAX MCCOY

Students who hold down a regular job and work over 20 hours a week are "shortchanging" their education said Eugene C. Mouser, director of counseling and testing at Southern.

The number of students who work regular jobs is extremely



MISSOURI SOUTHERN'S 1976 Homecoming queen is Lori Bresnahan. She was sponsored by the Industrial Technology Club.

large, Mouser said. "The school in general tries to accommodate students," and attempts to schedule classes to meet the needs of the students.

Night classes are particularly helpful to working students. Meeting two nights a week, these classes allow students to obtain some of their general credits.

There is a heavy class load during the mornings, because that's the time that most working students can attend day classes. In the past there were some attempts to also offer late afternoon classes, but they were not successful.

Mouser stressed that it was "up to the student" to plan their work schedules around their class schedules. "Typically commuter college students do work. This community is large enough for the employment opportunities, a quarter of a million population." This differs from small college based towns where the enrollment of the college often exceeds the population of the town.

"A lot of the students place work before school and short-

change themselves in education. Working cannot replace education," said Mouser. This is reflected in the fact that vocations, evening concerts, etc., are poorly attended, and is icing on the cake."

The number of hours a student can work and still not affect his grades depends on the individual. "On the average, work will interfere with grades if the student works over 20 hours a week." A student should be able to work between 10 and twenty hours a week and not cut into grades. This depends on the individual, said Mouser. "This is the reason work study students cannot take over fifteen hours."

Grants, loans and aids are available to students, and Mouser stressed that no student should have to work over twenty hours a week. "I have known some students that have withdrawn from school because they had to make car payments. I have even heard of a student sell his car to get a cheaper form of transportation. It's basically a value system and what the student feels is important."

New law affects Southern's veterans no matter what their status

(Continued from page 1)

their veteran's benefits. As we go through the records we find students who have in the neighborhood of 150 credit hours and still have not received their bachelors degree. They can expect the VA to start cracking down on this."

IF A STUDENT receiving veteran's educational benefits withdraws from a course or courses after the end of the no penalty period, which right now is the first third of the semester, the school must count those hours attempted as F's. Thus, if a student attempts six hours, gets a C in one three hour course, and withdraws from the other three hour course after the no penalty period is over, his grade point average is computed as

having three hours of C and three hours of F for veterans' purposes.

A new "Post-Viet Nam Veterans' Educational Assistance Act" was established by the new law. This new act affects persons who enter the service after Dec. 31 of this year. Benefits will be accumulated by including contributions from the participating service person and a matching fund from the rate of two dollars for every dollar contributed by the participant.

ALSO INCLUDED in the new law were provisions that raise the tutorial allowance for veterans and dependents to \$60 to \$65 per month; terminate the pre-payment of educational benefits programs; extends to all programs of education requirement that no more than 85 per cent of the student enrolled in certain approved courses be in receipt of VA benefits or other federal grants with limited exceptions; and a provision that will require annual VA compliance surveys of institutions which enroll eligible veterans.

Any students desiring information on how the new law affects them are urged by Martin to come down and see him in his office in room 102 of the College Union.

Residence halls home for 380

(Continued from page 1)

daughter could live in North Hall. I have fewer problems with the 23 girls in the wing than I would with 23 young men," commented Thrasher.

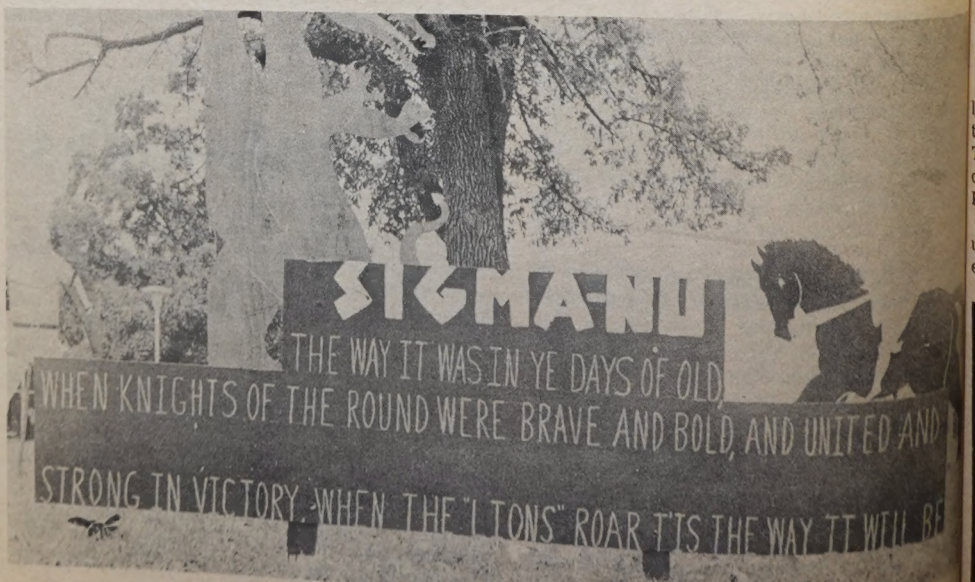
Each residence hall is equipped with laundry facilities, ice machines, vending machines, pay telephones, a study room, a recreation room with table games, a lounge equipped with a color T.V. set and a stereo. Recreation equipment such as volleyballs, basketballs, badminton sets, softball and baseball equipment and footballs are available. The tennis courts are located next to the two halls and each hall has a patio. Mail is delivered twice daily to the halls.

Catalogs become in short supply

Mrs. Arlene Moore, research and reference librarian, has informed The Chart that the availability of college catalogues from other schools is becoming a critical problem. Budgetary problems from other schools are forcing other colleges to go to a microfiche service that averages approximately \$400 a year. Those schools who designate themselves as cooperative members of the service will not provide college catalogs to this school.

A nationwide survey is now being conducted to secure updated catalogs where possible. If a student wishes a specific catalog the student is urged to contact the school personally, or check with the registrar's office in the event they may have received some. It can no longer be guaranteed that a broad spectrum of catalogs will be available to the student if one is needed.

In addition to these activities, parties and contests are sponsored at various times during the year by the hall governments. Visitors may be entertained in the lounge of the halls between the hours of 12 noon to 11 p.m. Sunday through Thursday; 12 noon to 12 p.m. Friday and Saturday. Open dorm is held two times a week.



SEVERAL CAMPUS decorations were placed around the buildings of Missouri Southern as part of the 1976 Homecoming celebration. Theme for this year's celebration was, "The way it was." (Chart photo by Tim Dry)

And now—President Jimmy Carter! What next to be expected?

By DARRELL McCLANAHAN

James Earl Carter, Jr., a man who as little as four years ago was virtually unknown to the American public is now our new president. Our new President was at one time the Governor of Georgia for two terms, a man who has had the reputation of being a moderate liberal, and who while Governor of Georgia tried to soothe right-wing sentiments among his constituents by proclaiming April 5, 1971 as "American Fighting Man's Day" in protest against the court martial convention of Lieutenant William L. Calley for war crimes in Vietnam.

President Carter resembles the late John F. Kennedy in appearance and is himself a soft-spoken and articulate man, stands five ten, enjoys auto racing, and is said to have a feeling for serious poetry. President Carter will have a new and fresh administration, as well as a new vice president, Walter Fredrick Mondale.

Bureaucratic control of schools in Washington D.C. will no doubt be looked into. President Carter feels that mandatory transportation of school students beyond their neighborhoods for the sole purpose of desegregation remains a tool (judicial) of last resort for the purpose of achieving school desegregation, while it is possible with increased federal funds to make better educational opportunities by eliminating spending disparities within the area of the state involved.

Perhaps President Carter may look into the present methods of providing tax aid for the education of all pupils in non-segregated schools, thus providing parental freedom in choosing the best education for their children.

President Carter spoke quite often while campaigning for the highest office in the land on environment. He once advocated "strict enforcement of anti-water pollution laws to protect our oceans, lakes, rivers, and streams from unneeded and harmful commercial pollution," also adding that he felt opposition was definitely needed to curb "efforts to weaken the Federal Water Pollution Control Act." President Carter while campaigning endorsed strip mining control legislation and an emphasis on energy conservation and solar energy. It is hoped that President Carter will also press for higher appropriations for key federal

environmental programs—such as toxic substances, pesticides, and air and water pollution.

ONE OF PRESIDENT CARTER'S statements while campaigning was that the "government in Washington was in a horrible bureaucratic mess, and that the top priority when he became President would be given to a drastic and thorough revision and reorganization of the federal bureaucracy, to its budgeting system and to the procedures for analyzing the effectiveness of its services." Government reorganization was a cornerstone of his successful Presidential campaign and perhaps he will reduce some 1,900 federal agencies to only 200. We shall find out in time if this was only campaign rhetoric.

President Carter may also bring about a change in the executive branch by shifting responsibilities from the White House staff back to Cabinet members and eliminating overlapping programs. The only really definite statement Carter has given about his reorganization policy was during his campaign when he suggested a separate Department of Education and removal of the Attorney General from the Cabinet, with a term of five to seven years, this being to free him of political influences.

As for foreign policy President Carter seems to approve somewhat of detente, the normalization of relations with China and of the attempts to achieve peace in the Middle East and to avoid slaughter in southern Africa, and is a strong supporter for Israel.

President Carter has made himself quite plain about his feelings concerning Henry Kissinger. He deplores Kissinger's "Lone Ranger, one-man policy of international adventure." President Carter feels we should be tougher in our relations with the Kremlin. Perhaps, President Carter can fulfill his campaign promise to better prevent proliferation of nuclear weapons than previous Presidents.

ON DEFENSE PRESIDENT Carter now has the chance to show the American people how he can slash \$5 billion to \$7 billion from defense expenditures without weakening U.S. forces here at home. President Carter can now try to get tougher enforcement of international safeguards on nuclear processes and technology, and stand firm on his opposition towards the construction of B-1 bomber because he feels "it is wasting the taxpayers dollars," but may let reserach continue for the purpose of upgrading and extending the life of the B-52 supersonic bomber.

President Carter has always made quite plain his stand on abortion, that being that he is against it personally, and is against the use of federal funds to pay for an abortion, but favors increased federal birth-control programs so as to reduce the need for abortions.

President Carter feels that there is a distinction between amnesty for Viet Nam draft evaders and the "full pardon" that he has promised to grant during his first week in office as President. Amnesty, President Carter once said, implies that draft evasion is all right, while a pardon merely gives forgiveness.

The whole system of Welfare is likely to be completely revamped. There's no doubt it's been needed for some time. President Carter feels the burden should be taken from the cities and given entirely to the federal and state governments.

PRESIDENT CARTER has proposed a health plan (nation-wide) that would place federal controls over doctors' fees and hospital charges and provide mandatory health insurance for every American, financed from general tax revenues and a payroll tax shared by workers and employers.

We shall also see if President Carter will push through Congress his previous campaign concept of reducing penalties for the use of marijuana.

As far as Social Security and Welfare are concerned President Carter shall show us if now being President he will give high priority to the problem of reducing unemployment, by stressing job creation in private business rather than huge public employment programs. If that concept doesn't work, President Carter will have to use the employer of last resort, the Government.

President Carter could have trouble with Congress in his plans to streamline the structure of the Federal Government, much as he reorganized Georgia's state government.

It would seem that Jimmy Carter won the election, not so much because he seemed free of entanglements with special interest groups, or even in the fact that his political face was fresh while the others seemed weary to us, but because of his deep concern for the moral revival of our country.



STRANGE THINGS WERE afoot at the homecoming parade through downtown Joplin as the men of Sigma Nu fraternity turned a nine foot tall dinosaur loose along the route. (Chart photo by Tim Dry)

Possibility for summer missionaries

By KATHY SENEKER

If you're a Baptist who likes traveling and meeting people, you might consider a summer job in a Student Summer Missionary.

In this missionary, the student can be employed to work in and around any of the 50 states and sometimes foreign countries. The jobs vary according to location. Some examples are inner city, rural, migrant, youth, beach ministry, coffee house and camps.

Gail Stewart, a senior at Southern, has participated in the program for the past two summers. She speaks glowingly of her experiences, including work in a migrant community, an air force base, and an Indian reservation, among others. She has

traveled all over North Dakota, spending time in Minnesota and Montana.

Other missions include U.S. Tour and Missionary Journeyman. These are two-year programs similar to the summer missionary, but are limited to those who are graduating or have graduated with a bachelor's degree.

For applications and further information, contact Terri Carter, Leonard Roten, or Gail Stewart. Applications must be turned in this semester and all applicants must be Baptist, single or married without children, and have an interest.

The program is sponsored through the Home Mission Board, the Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention and through the Missouri Baptist Convention.

Dr. Zuger has article in German journal

Dr. Harry Zuger, head of the department of language and literature and associate professor English, has authored an article included in the 1976 volume of "Shakespeare Jahrbuch."

The 10 page essay, dealing with one of the Elizabethan dramatists' late romances is entitled "Shakespeare's Pericles and the Wager: From Delusion to Enlightenment."

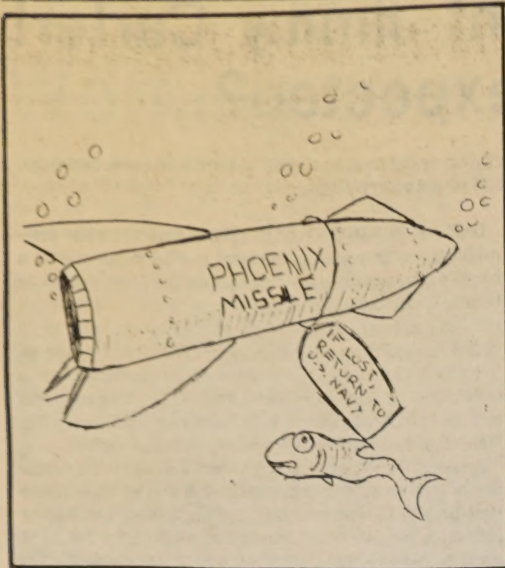
Dr. Zuger challenges the traditional approaches to the understanding of the hero of "Cymbeline." He shows how an interpretation of the character's own words and conduct can be

more fruitful than imposing on him a symbolic or didactic interpretation.

Published in Weimar, East Germany, and founded in 1964, "Shakespeare Jahrbuch" is the oldest periodical in the world devoted to Shakespearean criticism and scholarship. Although most of its contents are in German, the journal also contains a few noteworthy contributions written in English.

Dr. Zuger's work has previously appeared in other periodicals, including "The Classical Bulletin," "The Journal of General Education," and "Media and Methods."

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In our opinion:

Uniform attendance policy needed

A small controversy is currently occurring on the campus of Missouri Southern, of varying intensity depending on teachers, students, and departments that might seem trivial at first glance, that directly affects the concept of teaching and education—the problem of students not attending classes.

Absences, cuts (call them what you will) are widespread at this college and over the past few weeks some teachers have started "cracking down," while others maintain a free, lenient attitude toward missing classes. This might constitute part of the problem; there is no uniform administration policy towards missing classes. Teacher "A" will allow a student to miss nearly every class except the mid-term and the final with no

penalty while teacher "B" immediately drops a student after he or she misses one or two more classes than the number of hours the class carries, which usually amounts to something like five absences.

The question is do students have a right to miss a class they desire so long as they pay their tuition each semester or is attending class the responsibility of the student? Does it seem wise for a student to tolerate five minutes of dull, inane pedantry when he could be spending his time in a more productive or enjoyable way?

A mature and sensible student does not cut ten or twelve times each month, not only for his own sake but for the sake of teachers who must often feel they are wasting their time rehashing missed lectures, giving make-up tests and talking to silent, half-empty classrooms. Teachers, however, do not have to do any of these things. They do not have to bend over backwards to aid an indolent student. But we feel that an obvious A-student should not have to attend class if he does not want to; as a corollary he can take the grade given to him without redress. The problem here seems to be one of a double standard and, as of now, it continues.

The Campus Speaks:

Industrial Tech Club defends itself

By VIRGIL R. MITCHELL

President, Industrial Technology Club

The 1976 Homecoming festivities are a thing of the past now, but some of the memories are not as pleasant as such an occasion usually produces. The Industrial Technology Club has emerged as the big winner in all fields of competition, but there has been little in the way of congratulatory emotion shown towards us.

It is because of a resentful, often openly hostile attitude toward us that I feel compelled, as President of this club, to speak out, and not apologize for our club, but explain about it, and praise the efforts of its members.

THE CLUB WAS FORMED in the fall of 1975 by a few of the students who were aware that a lot of extracurricular club activity was going on around the campus, but most of the technology students were not able to participate because they didn't qualify to belong to some clubs; and weren't invited to join others. These students saw a chance to enter into the lighter side of college activity by banding together, as the other factors on campus had done. There was no malicious fore thought, no devious, questionable motive; just a desire to be able to participate in college life, more than academically.

From the very start our club has met criticism and accusation from many directions. There seems to be an opinion expressed frequently that we use professionals to develop and build our floats and campus decorations. Now instead of thinking this an accusation, we will consider it a compliment, albeit left handed. Most branches of technology deal with the ability to take a new idea and formulate it into a workable, marketable product. And those of us working on technology majors must rely on this ability to make our careers successful. A lawyer goes into court prepared to defend his client, a doctor goes into practice highly qualified to diagnose and cure, and a technology student enters his chosen profession highly trained to take what ideas and materials are at hand, and build.

It isn't always an easy chore to come up with an original, different idea; many plans submitted are rejected

before we finally are able to start, from the ground up, making what we consider a work of art, and worthy to be given the club's name.

Although we were pleased with the finished product, we didn't spend a great deal of money. The money spent came from membership dues (92 members at \$1.00 per month) and fund raising activities.

MATERIALS USED for our campus decorations and float consisted of cardboard (free) papier-mache' (made of newspapers, flour, and water) chicken wire, and hair (donated by a local barber shop). The napkins and paper towels and steel were donated. The club spent less than \$100.00 on their decorations and float. And when a candidate is finally chosen to represent our club, we all back the individual, in an ethical way, all we can.

The obvious point I'm trying to make is that we believe in our club and we believe in our ability to create. We thoroughly enjoy knowing that other organizations on campus want to try to beat us; this is the whole point of competition. But we wish that we could be accepted as friendly rivals in the true spirit of competition, and not as dreaded enemies to be avoided or eliminated.

For awhile this year it looked as if we weren't going to have our campus decorations and float ready in time to meet the deadline. But some statements were made that just could not be overlooked, and a new determination was born because of these unkind, and slightly edited remarks. We want to thank those of you who did lend your support to use, whether intended or otherwise; and we invite all who have any questions about our club and its members or procedures to sit in on one of our meetings. They are open and we welcome the chance to be considered friends instead of undesirables.

FEC Funding needs revision

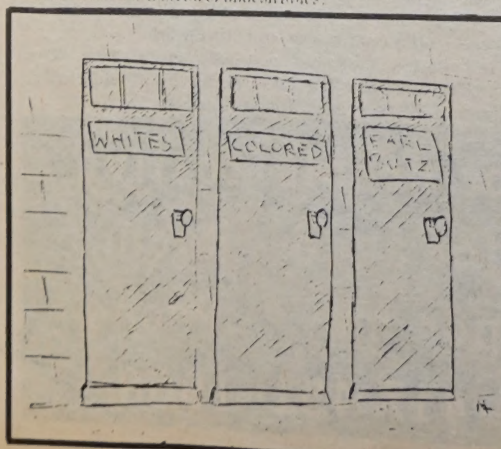
Now that this Presidential election is over, the time has come for our legislators to take a discerning look at the new federal funding of our Presidential campaigns. The overall concept is visionary but the actual practice remains unfair.

For those readers who may not know, both Gerald Ford's and Jimmy Carter's campaign monies came from the taxpayers by way of the one-dollar check-off option of our federal tax returns. When making the federal law legislators realized that they could not afford to fund each of the countless people in the United States who chose with our without backing, to run for President. As a result only Carter and Ford received federal election dollars leaving the less popular candidates in the final run without a cent. Unfortunately not only just a few fruit cakes were treated unfairly but also some truly viable candidates. Among the latter were such men as independent candidate Eugene McCarthy and Libertarian party candidate Roger McBride, both intelligent and articulate individuals whose views, although not widely accepted, need to be heard.

The injustice arises from the long-held erroneous belief that the United States possesses an inherent two-party system. True, it has operated most effectively under such a system for many years but the duo-exclusion concept is not parallel with the idea of a democratic republic.

The federal funding idea was one of the best to emerge from the post-Watergate morality. The decision that Congress must now make is if whether the stepping on toes of a few is worth the benefit reaped by the two largest political parties. As it stands, the current law only forces charges that Congress protects only it's own.

We might suggest, as the beginning of a solution, the administration of money on the basis of a candidate's public support determined by polls, if that could be done fairly. Others may have better ideas. But the original concept should not be scrapped. Congress has four years to determine their own alternate plan for the distribution of Presidential election funds. We hope some effective method can be formulated to insure free and open elections to all men and parties, the big and the small.



the chart

missouri southern
state college



Tim Dry Editor

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Who are the good guys?

By JIM ELLISON

A warm breeze was blowing from the sea, across freshly fertilized rice fields. The smell that reached our nostrils, mixed with the lingering dust of a freshly-sprayed DDT bomb, left an undesirable stench more appropriate for flickering candles, reminding about their recent rest and recuperation leave in Japan.

Ascom City was a large military compound located just outside of Inchon, Korea. Built by the Japanese originally, it was being used as a transient camp for incoming and departing personnel. There was a contingent of permanent personnel whose duties consisted largely of administration and supply. Additionally, it was a transient area for personnel going to and returning from rest and recuperation leaves to Japan. When you arrived, they would shake you down, take your weapon away from you and place it in storage, and completed any paper work that had to be done. A prisoner of war compound was also located at Ascom City containing North Korean and Chinese Prisoners taken or captured by Allied forces.

IT WAS SPRING, 1953, and the Korean War, after almost three full years of bloody fighting, was in its dying throes. Rumors had been circulating for months that any day, a settlement would be reached, the fighting would cease, and we all could go home.

Syngman Rhee, the firebrand president of South Korea, was openly opposed to the signing of any cease-fire agreements. He dreamed of a unified Korea. He wanted the United Nations Command to invade North Korea again and unify the entire peninsula, and in all probability, imagined himself as the president.

One of the most important issues of the Panmunjom talks was the question of the repatriation of prisoners. By June, 1953, and despite strong opposition by Rhee, the delegates had reached an agreement on that issue.

IT WAS THAT WARM June night that Syngman Rhee ordered his troops to go to the prisoner of war compounds throughout South Korea, and free communist prisoners.

When the South Koreans' troops arrived at Ascom City to free prisoners, the Ascom contingent was braced with arms furnished by Americans, tanks built in America, and troops trained by American personnel. It was a touchy situation, facing an ally, and for quite awhile, it was touch and go. However, they did manage to get the gate open, and some of the prisoners managed to escape. Some were killed by American troops crawling over the wire, and most of the few who managed to escape were wounded. The bulk of the prisoners were smart enough to stay inside the compound and remain out of sight.

The man on duty in the rest and recuperation area told us to get ready. Of course, we didn't have any weapons, so we were pretty reluctant to charge into a group of

escaping prisoners or face a contingent of fully-armed South Koreans.

FORTUNATELY, WE didn't have to. For some unknown reason, the South Koreans withdrew and the compound settled down again. Of course, we were too young to really understand exactly what was going on at the time and didn't understand the ramifications of what had just happened.

Rhee, by his order, had managed to block the cease-fire. The Communist delegation, irate at the United Nations Command's inability to control Rhee's actions, suspended the truce talks indefinitely.

Throughout all of South Korea that night, some 25,000 Communists troops were allowed to escape. Some were recaptured, some were killed, but most were never found. Additionally, Americans were hurt too. But whether or not they were ever found was not the real problem. What really mattered was the fact that the action delayed a most wanted ceasefire. It would be July 27, 1953, before it would end, and during that delayed period, thousands of allied forces were bleeding and dying for nothing more than the ambitions of a single individual. But that is the nature of war — Large masses of people dying and suffering over the whims of a few individuals. It is madness.

By STEVEN M. CAHN

(Editor's Note: Steven Cahn is chairman of the department of philosophy, University of Vermont, and author of "The Eclipse of Excellence," published in 1973 by Public Affairs Press. The following article appeared in The New York Times, Dec. 29, 1974.)

American higher education stands on the brink of chaos. Never have so many spent so long learning so little.

The present crisis stems from the increasingly widespread acceptance among faculty and administrators of the fatal educational principle that a student should not be required to do any academic work that displeases him. If a student prefers not to study science or history or literature, he is allowed to attain his degree without studying science, history, or literature.

If he prefers not to take examinations, he either makes special arrangements with his instructor or else chooses his courses from among the ever-growing number that involve no examinations. If he prefers that his work not be graded, he arranges in most or all of his courses to receive an undifferentiated pass or fail. If he is concerned about obtaining high grades, he selects his teachers from among the many who have yielded to student pressure and now indiscriminately award A's to virtually everyone. As the



If at first you don't succeed, quit

dean of Yale's Morse College recently remarked of her students, "They get a B and they bawl. It takes a man or a woman of real integrity to give a B."

THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY the attempt is being made to provide students with what is advertised as a liberal education without requiring of them the necessary self-discipline and hard work. Students have been led to believe they can achieve without effort, that all they need do in order to obtain a good education is skip blithely down the merry road to learning. Unfortunately, that road is no more than a detour to the dead end of ignorance.

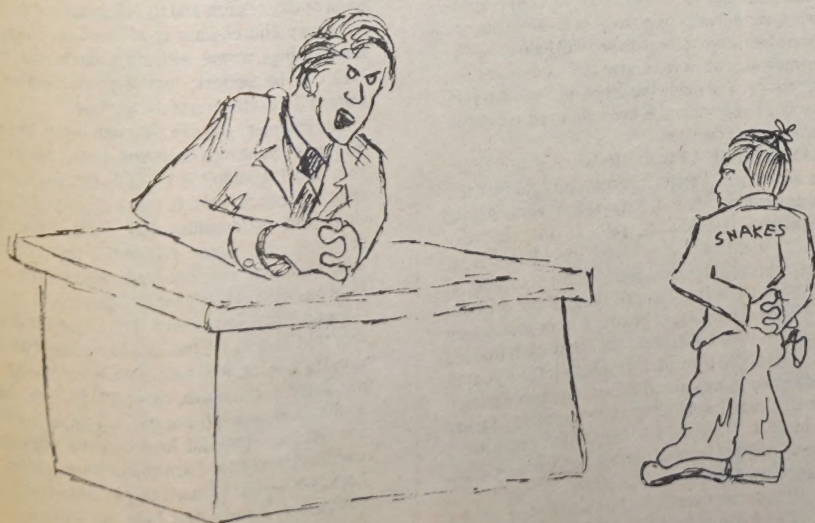
We must realize that becoming an educated person is a difficult, demanding enterprise. Just as anyone who spoke of intense physical training as a continuous source of pleasure and delight would be thought a fool, for we all know how much pain and frustration such training involves, so anyone who speaks of intense mental exertion as a continuous source of joy and ecstasy ought to be thought equally foolish, for such effort also involves pain and frustration. It is painful to have one's ignorances exposed and frustrating to be baffled by intellectual subtleties. Of course, there can be joy in learning as there can be joy in sport. But in both cases the joy is a result of overcoming genuine challenges and cannot be experienced without toil.

It is not easy to read intelligently and think precisely. It is not easy to speak fluently and write clearly. It is not easy to study a subject carefully and know it thoroughly. But these abilities are the foundation of a sound education.

If a student is to learn intellectual responsibility, he must be taught to recognize that not every piece of work is a good piece of work. In fact, some work is just no good at all. A student may be friendly, cooperative, and sensitive to the needs of mankind, but he may nevertheless turn in a muddled economics paper or an incompetent laboratory report.

AND THAT HE MEANS well is no reason why he should not be criticized for an inadequate performance. Such criticism, when well-founded and constructive, is in no way demeaning, for the willingness to accept it and learn from it is one mark of a mature individual. Yet criticism of any sort is rare nowadays. As student opinion is given greater and greater weight in the evaluation of faculty, professors are busy trying to ingratiate themselves with the students.

Indeed, college education is gradually coming to resemble and 'Caucus-race in Alice's Adventures in Wonderland in which everyone begins running whenever he likes and stops running whenever he likes. There are no rules. Still everyone wins, and everyone must receive a prize.



"There will be no milk-break if you boys don't settle down."



McCoy's response

(Reviewer Max McCoy responds that it was not his purpose to prove or disprove the existence of the Biblical ark in the review of the film, "In Search of Noah's Ark." It was, however, his purpose to judge the degree of artistry that went into the making of that film. Editor's note.)

The campus speaks:

Movie 'Noah's Ark' re-reviewed

By STEVE EUBANKS

In the Oct. 22, 1976 edition of The Chart, there appeared an article entitled "Noah's Ark" Tale Best Left Untold." The article was a critique of the movie "In Search of Noah's Ark." I also viewed this film, and felt this article did not do justice to the film.

In the article, the staff writer (Max McCoy) noted that geological and archeological evidence supporting the Bible's accuracy was presented "so fast that one is tempted to ask the projectionist to halt the film, reverse it, and find out exactly what has been said." I feel that the writer failed to consider the time element involved in the film. Obviously, the film could not have spent hour after hour presenting archeological facts in an attempt to prove that the Bible is true and keep the interest of the audience. To do this would mean that the audience's interest in the film would be lost entirely. There is much scientific evidence to prove the historical accuracy of the Bible, but if all the evidence was presented in the film, there would be no time for anything else.

I felt the presentation of the biblical story was very well executed for the type of film "In Search of Noah's Ark" is. It is a documentary film, not necessarily one for entertainment. I felt the use of "a toy boat in a turbulent bathtub" was an excellent method of presenting the effect that such a flood would have had on a boat attempting to

float in such weather as supposedly occurred during the flood. This was the film's purpose at this point: to show the possible shape of the ark and to determine if it could have survived the flood without being ripped apart.

I question whether or not the writer was paying attention to the film when he said, "the story line is dropped and picked up again so many times it's like watching television set on which the channels are constantly being changed." The film traced the attempts of various men throughout the last century to find the remains of Noah's ark. It dealt with this continuously until the most recent discoveries were presented. There was no "switching back and forth."

I do agree with the writer that Brad Crandall did an excellent job as narrator of the film. But I feel the writer fails to understand the type of film "In Search of Noah's Ark" is. Apparently, the writer was not convinced of the existence of Noah's ark. I too am debating in my mind as to whether or not remains of Noah's ark have been found. But the film did confirm my belief in the Bible's accuracy.

I believe the film "In Search of Noah's Ark" fulfilled its purpose: to present an argument and to analyze the evidence to support that argument. I felt the film left it to the viewer to decide if Noah's ark has been found. But myself, I felt the film was excellent.

Womack refutes other's views and beliefs

By ROBERT WOMACK

Approximately six weeks ago I wrote an article for the "Campus Speaks" section of The Chart that dealt with Transcendental (sic.) Meditation as seen in the light of Christianity. The second week following, I was pretty well run through the shredding mill in an article by one Thomas Wheeler. I had decided that there were probably better places for a verbal battle than the school newspaper, and I chose to say nothing and allow someone else to step forward and defend the Christianity I spoke of. However, the last issue of The Chart came and went, and no one dared to break the silence. And so I cannot remain stilled. I would ask you for the opportunity to reply to the many and varied accusations that Mr. Wheeler flung my way. That is the purpose of this letter.

Mr. Wheeler, I want you to know that I love you and I am concerned about you. If I were not I wouldn't write this letter. But you are a human being and you have a soul, and I care about what happens to you. I don't know whether or not this letter will cause you to change any of your opinions of Christians and Christianity, but a lot of people read these letters, and I want to at least tell them that there is more to Christianity than you gave us credit for in your letter. And it is for their benefit as well as yours that I am writing this letter.

FIRST, MR. WHEELER, you err in your understanding of Christianity at its most basic level. Throughout your letter you speak of "Christians," and it always appears just like that: in quotes. You seem to feel that the term Christian is one whose meaning varies with the opinions of the person using it. You approach "salvation" the same way. Sir, in this you do err exceedingly. You don't become a Christian by lining up with anybody's qualifications. And you don't receive salvation by enduring stipulations, laws, and rituals, as you put it. You don't seem to understand that you don't become a Christian by doing good works, or killing off the heathens, or burning heretics. You don't become a Christian by performing great and glorious feats of conquest and doing wonderful deeds of humanitarian kindness.

In fact, there isn't anything you can do to get salvation. You see, salvation is a gift, a free gift from God. You can't work for it, and you can't earn it. You can't bargain for it, and you can't buy it. It is a gift, and the only way you can get it is to receive it just as it is offered, freely and with no strings attached. And it isn't quite as nonchalant as you would have us believe. It is salvation from something. The word "saved" implies that there is something to be saved

from. That something is our sins that will, if left untended to, damn us to hell. I realize you probably don't believe in hell, as you don't believe that Jesus Christ was God, and as you don't believe the salvation is any more than an outdated concept.

However, what you or I believe at this point doesn't really make any difference. IF CHRIST WAS NOTHING MORE THAN A MAN, THEN THERE'S NO PROBLEM. But if He really was the Son of God and the promised Messiah, then what you choose to believe becomes very relevant. Because if Jesus really was the Son of God, come down to die for the sins of man, and you reject that sacrifice, then you seal your own fate. I'm not playing games, now, or trying to frighten anyone into doing something against their will. I'm just stating facts. The fact is that if Jesus was indeed the Son of God, as He said, then every person has to make a decision. That includes me, and like it or not, Mr. Wheeler, that includes you.

If you choose not to believe, that is your prerogative (sic). But keep in mind that we are not talking about an insignificant choice. You don't have to believe; the decision is yours. However, I want you to remember that you make your own decisions and you have to hold yourself responsible for whatever happens as a result of these decisions. You, and you alone, choose the path you will follow.

But remember this when you arrive at your destination: it was your choice. You made the decision. I'm not trying to harass you. I just want you to know that you are gonna have to stand on your decision.

YOU MAY CALL ME A FOOL, Mr. Wheeler, and I may appear as such to you. I claim no great spiritual wisdom, or divine inspiration. And I may sound very stupid, opinionated, and ignorant to you. If that is your assessment of me, fine. I can accept that. However, if such is your opinion, at least do me the honor of tacking on one more label: Christian. I am the kind of person I am because of what I have experienced. I may sound very close-minded to you. I was once the most open-minded person you could hope to meet. I sounded a lot like you did in your letter. But, I was also the most miserable human being I've ever met. I would champion any cause if there was a fight in it. I carried the banner for evolution. I argued for the right of homosexuals to do their own thing. I tried drugs. I tried the occult. I did it all.

And after I had tried everything this world has to offer a teenager, after I had done it all, I finally realized that nothing I tried had worked. Of all the things I tried, not one of them gave me what I was looking for. I was still miserable. I was still insecure. I was still afraid. I know

what the bottom looks like. I was looking up through when I finally saw Him.

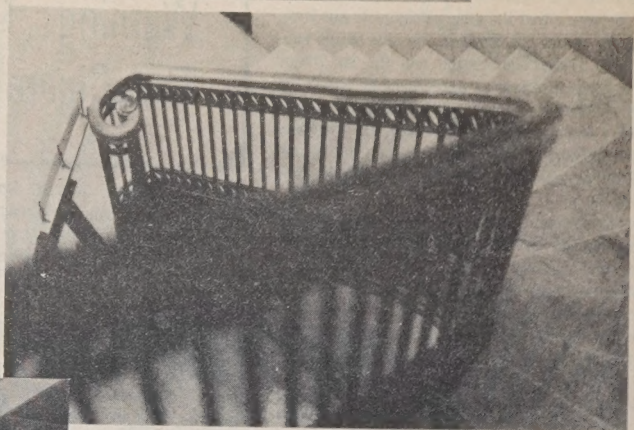
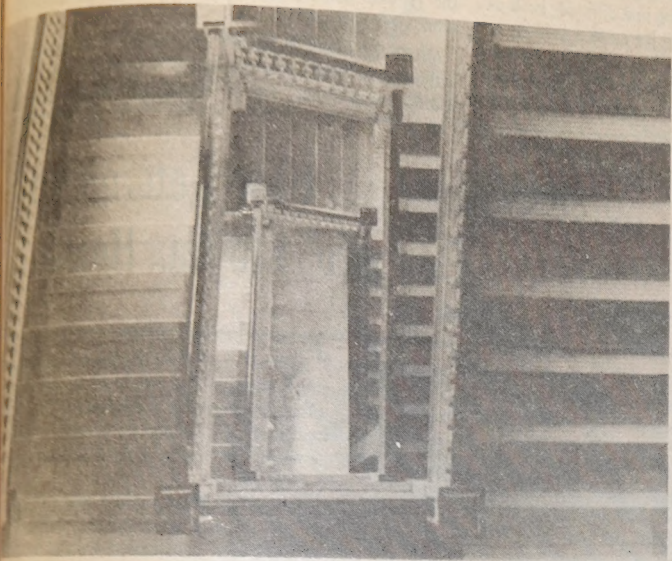
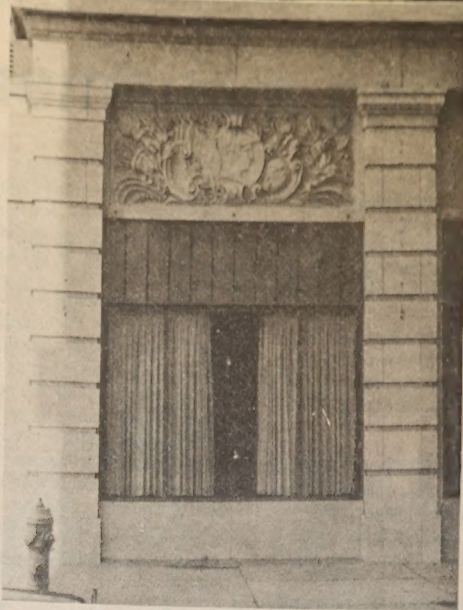
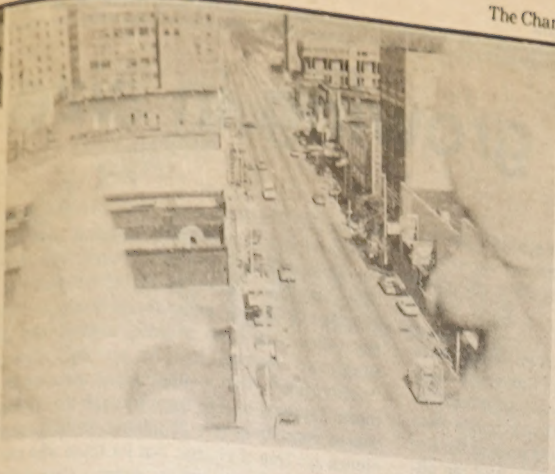
And when I reached up and took the hand He offered me suddenly everything changed. The misery and the security and the fear were all gone, and in their place the greatest love and forgiveness I've known. I don't tend to preach to you, but if I seem a little bit stubborn, fanatical to you, it's because of what has happened to me.

I was lost, and I knew it. My life had no direction or purpose. I had no hope for tomorrow. I was slowly dying. I see, I know what it means to be "saved." I was slipping over the final edge when He reached down and took my hand. You see, I know He saved me.

MANY OF THE PEOPLE you condemn are Christians. They may wear the tag, but if they haven't accepted Jesus in their heart, they aren't Christians. Real Christians do love. Real Christians do match faith with works. Real Christians don't depend on churches or traditions for salvation. We are a strange lot. We don't accept the Bible because it gives us the teachings of a great man. We believe the Bible because it is the Word of our Saviour. You may have some legitimate gripes with the present-day church and its inhabitants. I remind you that not every church-goer is a Christian. I agree there are many things wrong with the church. But, sir, we do claim to be perfect, just forgiven. And we're striving toward the perfection of our Saviour.

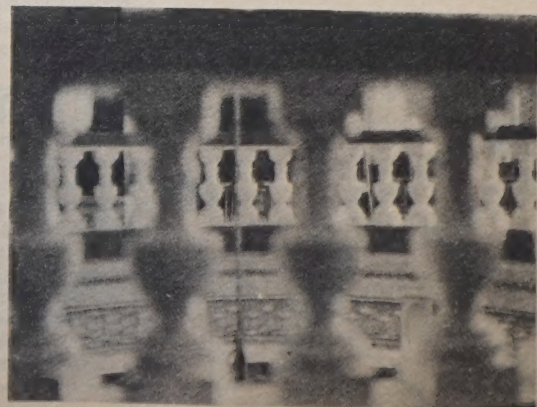
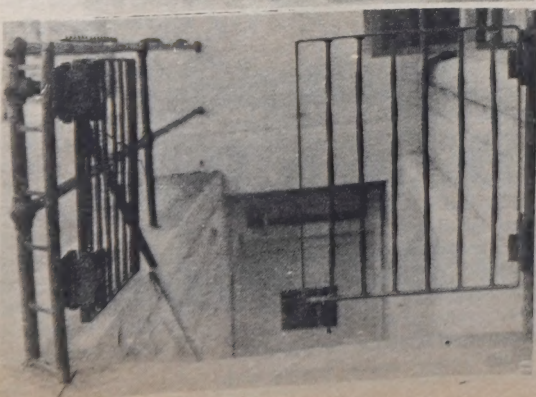
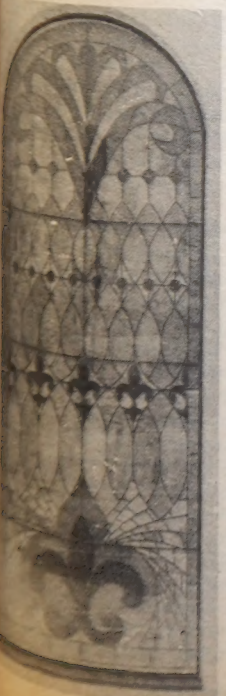
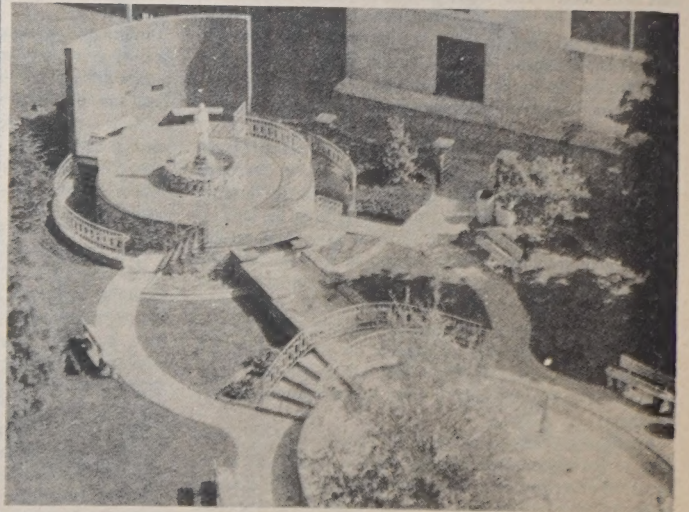
Mr. Wheeler, you are a human being. You have a soul. You make your own decisions. I can't force my beliefs on you, and I wouldn't if I could. But you have an eternal soul, and you do have to make a decision. You can ignore God, and philosophise His Word away. That's your privilege. But please remember that you are choosing your own end, and that regardless of who is right, your final destination was your own choice.

Again, sir, I want you to know that I love you with the love that Jesus gave me, and I care about what happens to you. If you ever need help, please don't hesitate to come to me. I live in the dorm, room 223. I attend church here at Joplin, and worship regularly. I enjoy communing with my Saviour. I would love to have you come with me whenever you can. I am praying for you, and I trust the Lord will reveal Himself to you. May God bless you, and remember, if I can ever help you, I'm here, I'm not too far to find, and I love nothing more than sharing Jesus. I ask, "But as many as received Him, to them gave he power to become sons of God." John 1:12. My prayers are before you. May God bless you. In Jesus' Love.



Downtown

Photos by
Joel Patterson



Anti smoking movements growing in size

By STEVE HOLMES

"Warning: The Surgeon General Has Determined that Cigarette Smoking Is Dangerous to Your Health."

This warning was ordered affixed to the side of cigarette packs starting in 1969. The action was only one step in the continuing offensive on the little roll of tar and nicotine: the cigarette.

Some statistics: an estimated 50 million Americans smoke. That number takes in 36 per cent of the American population. Non-smokers number 170 million. Smokers purchased nearly 6 billion cigarettes in 1974. Per capita consumption is on the rise. So is the number of smokers.

AMERICA'S ANTI-SMOKING MOVEMENT is also growing. The movement began in earnest back in 1964, when Dr. Luther L. Terry, U. S. Surgeon General, released 387 pages of evidence and statistics proving that cigarette smoking is hazardous to health. But the campaign has been particularly active and influential only in the last seven years.

One major step in the anti-cigarette offensive was achieved in January of 1971. Believing that the exile of cigarette ads from the electronic media would cut down on the sale of the substance, the Federal Trade Commission and the six major cigarette manufacturers reached an agreement by which the so-called weed ads were banned from radio and television. However, the tobacco industry has not suffered noticeably. The Marlboro man just mounted his horse and rode over to the print media, where over \$252 million was spent in newspaper and magazine advertising during '74.

During the past three years, nonsmokers have been asserting their majority muscle and legislating the right to breathe. Over 30 states and several hundred municipalities currently have some form of anti-smoking statute restricting a puffer's right to light up. Results have been mixed: in some areas, the laws have worked; in some areas, they are ignored. Arizona passed the first state anti-smoking law in 1973; the Minnesota Indoor Clean Air Act has the distinction of being the toughest such state law, prohibiting smoking in public unless the place is designated as a smoking area. Other state statutes ban smoking in places of public assembly such as elevators, restaurants, libraries, concert halls, larger retail stores, as well as public transit trains and buses. One of the most stringent city code can be found in Miami, Florida, where smoking is outlawed in grocery stores. Kansas bans smoking in establishments where the person in control has a "no smoking" sign on display. Neither the state of Missouri nor the city of Joplin possess anti-smoking legislation.

OPPOSITION TO THE LAWS comes from a number of quarters and for a number of reasons. The city of San Francisco refused to adopt an anti-smoking measure, calling it "another attempt to legislate morality." Opponents criticize the laws for being "expensive and unenforceable" (the city of Minneapolis, for example, spent thousands of dollars just for the purchase of "no smoking" signs). One source of powerful opposition have been the restaurant and business establishments, who are obviously afraid of driving away their puffing patrons. Without the support of these and other merchants, the smoking bans are toothless and ineffective. These laws stress voluntary compliance; they are designed to make smokers aware of their manners.

After the government attached the Surgeon General's warning to the cigarette packs, they did the same thing to the cigarette advertisements. Recognizing the possibility of unfair trade practices in advertising cigarettes without referring to the health risks, the Federal Trade Commission elicited a consent order from the six major cigarette manufacturers. All cigarette ads now have to carry the same warning as the cigarette packs. Warnings must be contained in a rectangular box with black

print on a white background, and with type size scaled to the size of the advertisement. Also, a separate voluntary agreement makes the ads disclose tar and nicotine content as tested periodically by the FTC.

LOWER INSURANCE RATES can serve as an incentive for "kicking the habit." For example, a Columbia University study revealed that smoking while driving produces a significant increase in the chances of having an accident. One company mentions that one-fifth of all fires serious enough to involve the fire department are caused by smoking or matches. And the oft-mentioned relationship between smoking and ailments such as lung cancer and heart disease prove that the smoker is likely to depart this earth sooner than someone who never touches the weed. Therefore, a number of insurance companies give reduced rates for those who have never smoked and for those

smoke. But after five weeks - it's cold turkey time.

At least one church has established an anti-smoking program. The Seventh-Day Adventists Church calls their program the "Five Day Plan." Participants listen to lectures, view a film on lung cancer surgery, and quit cold turkey. Smokers are urged to diet (abstaining from smoking, alcohol, and other damaging substances), exercise, take hot and cold showers and use a "buddy plan" (find another group member to latch onto for moral support) to help them through the withdrawal pains. The course consists of five 90 minute meetings, and many of the clinics are free of charge. But for those who can't be helped by the regular church clinics, several church-sponsored clinics have been set up.

MARK TWAIN WAS RIGHT when he said, "To cease smoking is the easiest thing I ever did. I ought to know, because I've done it a thousand times." Out of the fifty million who smoke

Warning: The Surgeon General Has Determined That Cigarette Smoking Is Dangerous to Your Health.

who have ceased to puff. Rates for auto insurance and homeowners or tenants coverage have been reduced. Several companies reduce rates by as much as 10 per cent on disability income insurance for the nonsmoker. And over 20 companies offer discounted life insurance or have a preferred-risk plan for nonsmokers. Some companies give a flat discount (ranging from 3 per cent to 8 per cent), while some deduct according to age. The older the individual, the greater the discount. All that is required to be eligible for certain policies is a signed statement that the person has not smoked for a given period of time (varying with the company - one year is a common figure). Other companies send out inspection agents to interview neighbors - to make sure that the person is really abstaining from the so-called weed.

According to a 1965 study by Dr. Silvan Tomkins, puffers can be divided into four types by determining why they smoke. The largest group of nicotine-inhalers are negative-affect smokers. They smoke to reduce tension - something is bothering them. Smoking is used as a sedative. This person may not smoke when life is going well, but will whip out a cigarette and flic the Bic when life's pressures fall upon him. According to the American Cancer Society, a strong substitute, such as ginger root, may be helpful in quitting.

FOR SOME SMOKERS, THE LACK OF A CIGARETTE builds discomfort which can be satisfied only by - another cigarette. The smoker believes that a cigarette will eliminate his discomfort and he is right. But the relief is temporary. And then, he wants another cigarette. These are the addicted smokers. The only solution for these smokers is to stop - cold turkey. But once they've stopped, they're not likely to begin again.

Positive affect smokers use the cigarette as a stimulant or relaxant or to heighten the enjoyment of some activity, the sensual aspects of smoking, such as the handling of the cigarette, or watching the smoke curling from their mouths. Quitting can be fairly easy for these people.

Habitual smokers may not be aware that they are smoking. It is automatic to them. The habitual smoker, before he is to quit, must first be made conscious of his smoking.

SMOKE WATCHERS HAS ESTABLISHED chapters in about 17 states. Their clinics operate on the belief that people gradually take up the smoking habit and should quit in the same manner - gradually, stressing group interaction and discussion of smoking habits. Group members record and grade every cigarette smoked, and learn to eliminate the least important cigarettes. Eight to twelve hour-long meetings are usually required, but members may attend more meetings if they wish. SmokeEnders also operate in about 17 states (mostly in the east, so far). Their educational clinics, conducted by a graduate of a previous SmokeEnders clinic, operate in a regular classroom environment - with lectures, practice of anti-smoking methods, and assignments. Smokers can puff as much as they wish during the first five weeks of the ten-week course, recording each

estimated that 37 million (75 per cent of smokers) wish to quit. Many devices and techniques are available to help them. After a million cease puffing. Hypnosis can sometimes be used. While resting in a trance, the smoker is told that "smoking is poison." He is told that he needs his body in order to live, and that he shouldn't defile it with tobacco.

On the market, one can find gums, candies, filters, gum, cassettes, records, and self-help books to aid in the process of quitting. Two New York City radio stations have recently set up on-the-air anti-smoking clinics, but the future of such media ventures is in the experimental stage. One of the unusual methods involves sticking it in the ear - also known as staple puncture. In this process, a staple is punched

to the earlobe, since some believe that this reduces the desire to smoke. Injections of lobeline, a nicotine substitute have been successful.

Anti-smoking clinics developed in the 1950s, but have become popular only in the last several years. A number of different methods and philosophies are used, since no single method works for all, ranging from group discussion to group therapy. After one year, the percentage of those still shunning the weed ranges from 10 per cent to 55 per cent, with most clinics and programs reporting a success rate of 25 per cent to 30 per cent.

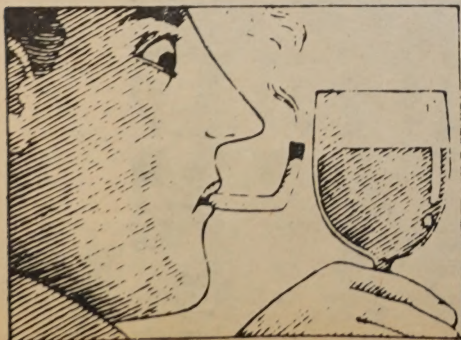
PERHAPS THE MOST INTERESTING and extreme of the so-called weed clinics are the Schick Centers for the Control of Smoking. Schick's program lasts only five days. But the five effective days; Schick reports that 53 per cent of those who have undergone the Schick treatment quit smoking.

Schick's program involves a method of "aversion therapy." The smokers first endure a rigorous screening to ascertain whether or not the smoker really wants to quit. Then begins the "five-day countdown."

Therapy begins with a lecture on the history of the cigarette, then smokers progress to the therapy room. The smoker is required to slowly puff six cigarettes, during which he receives a series of harmless but irritating electric shocks delivered at irregular intervals. Therapy sessions each last one hour.

BUT TO INSURE THAT THE SMOKER is cured of his habit, he is sent to "inhalation therapy" - in the "torture room." The tightly sealed room, participants are each made to smoke three cigarettes at the rate of 10 deep puffs per minute.

Locally, there is an anti-smoking clinic now in progress. Involved in this clinic are a Joplin psychologist, Dr. J. Burrows, and Dr. Michael Banks, associate professor of Education at Missouri Southern. According to Dr. Burrows, the class uses three techniques: reinforcement, specific information, and group cohesion. "On the first night, we have them to stop thinking of smoking an unconscious habit. We give them a pad of paper and a rubber band to strap around their wrist. Each time they get a cigarette, they write the date and time they smoked, and why they smoked." Dr. Burrows noted that



(Continued on page 10)

Candy apple booth

Special events

Turkey Day Turn-on

Hot dogs & cokes

Free turkey drawing
noon

Guthrie Thomas
in the Barn Theatre
at 8 p.m.

Prizes!

Prizes!

Prizes!

Football throwing
contest

Student Union
9:30 a.m. to 2 p.m.
Wednesday Nov. 17

Sidewalk chalk
decoration
contest



'If Lee could see it now'

By JOHN McKNIGHT

Since the late Bruce Lee thrilled millions of Americans with the ancient art of karate, the nation has developed a passion for the rugged martial art. Today men and women of all ages participate in the demanding contact sport. Many are interested in karate for self-protection, while others seek the sport for body awareness. Whatever the reason, the karate craze is dominant in America, and shows no signs of dissipating.

The Joplin area has followed the national trend by the establishment of Bob Rose's studio, which is a branch of the Japan Karate Federation. Rose, a second degree black belt teaches the Shito Ryu style, one of the better known Japanese forms of karate. According to Rose, Shito Ryu is considered a hard style, and mastery of weapons such as nunchakus, swords, and kamas are vital elements of the style.

Learning from two nationally known karate instructors, Fumio Demura and Dan Ivan, Rose has taken Karate for 12 years. Demura is founder of the Japan Karate Federation, and Ivan was featured in the September edition of Black Belt magazine. Both men are in the Karate Hall of Fame, and are respected by karate enthusiasts through-out the world.

Rose currently teaches at his 2108 Main studio, where both morning and evening classes explore the art of karate. "My

youngest student is seven, and the oldest is 49," said Rose, who adds that three women are also enrolled in his classes. To obtain a black belt in Shito Ryu is not an easy task, for Rose explained that it takes five years of study. "The sport is not something that you can master in a short time. It takes years of hard work and dedication, but the rewards are unlimited."

Rose begins each session by stretching both leg and back muscles, with special emphasis placed on the legs. Karate is a sport that demands tremendous flexibility, and to perform the art in a correct manner, the body must be able to move freely. During the course of an hour, kicks, blocks, and offensive attack techniques are rehearsed. Repetition is a trademark of karate, but to completely master the many body movements, practice is essential.

Currently 30 pupils are attending Rose's studio, with more becoming interested daily. Rose stressed that his classes try to avoid direct contact. "The idea is to control the body, and learn how to have flexibility. No one should get hurt, and no one will if the students follow instructions." Karate is not just a defense sport, but a strict discipline that requires concentration. The mind and body work as a single unit; karate is an art. If only Bruce Lee could see it now.



ACE selects new president

Elections were held recently to replace the Association for Childhood Education's president Nancy Beckwith. Beckwith had to step down due to a student-teaching assignment. Rick Boston is the new president.

Other officers are Pam Williams, vice-president, and Penny Lafien, secretary-treasurer.

THE PURPOSE of the ACE is "to bring the member together as an elementary unit, more or less, and acquaint them with elementary teaching," said Ross C. Snyder, faculty sponsor.

Through the organization, students can relate their learning to the professionalism of the actual job. They can get involved with the students.

"We're doing that this year by developing learning packets for the teachers....It teaches them to learn how to scrounge in preparing them."

The group is also involved in helping the Joplin ACE and Southern's theatre department with children's plays. They do such things as usher, take tickets, and sit with the kids.

DURING THE HOLIDAYS they have gone into the Eagle-

Picher schools to give parties and bring a holiday atmosphere to the children.

Although the organization is made up primarily of elementary education majors, everyone is welcome, according to Lafien.

Inactivity can be dangerous

By RACHEL FRERER

There isn't a person in the world who isn't in good physical condition? Does everyone get up at 3 or 4 a.m.; jump out of bed ready to get a head start on the day by running three or four miles; do five different calisthenics, 100 times; eat a nutritious breakfast and go out into the world filled with vigor?

Inactivity can be dangerous. It is true that today more people are aware of the need to be concerned with physical conditions resulting from inactivity, but it is also true that many people do not realize the dangers involved in inactivity or the lack of exercise.

Inactivity not only leads to flabby, weak muscles, but can make one gain unwanted poundage. An overweight person fatigues easily and is short of breath. The extra poundage puts strain on the joints of the feet and legs, as well as the back. There is a greater risk of having heart diseases, high blood pressure, gall bladder and kidney disorders, and certain kinds of cancer. The majority diabetics are overweight and have lower resistance to infectious diseases, than people of normal weight. Operations become difficult, as there is an increase in the danger of infection and the fatty tissues do not heal well.

Physical exercise not only strengthens the muscles, but also invigorates, giving one the desire to be more observant and aware of what is happening. It improves appearance, promotes self confidence and makes one more comfortable. Exercise improves circulation of the blood and keeps the heart functioning well.

Smoking campaign hits full gear

(Continued from page 8)

the smoker has to write why he smoked that cigarette, he realizes that the cigarette could wait.

Smokers discuss reasons for wishing to quit the habit, and take a test to determine what kind of smoker each person is. According to Dr. Banks, the participants are given technical information on the effects of nicotine. "This is not scare education. It is a factual presentation of the effects of smoking."

ONE REASON THAT WE NEED the group is the pushers, all those willing to give someone a cigarette. There is recognition of group pressure, and it is used in defense said Dr. Banks. "If you have five or six people expecting you not to smoke, you don't smoke."

Reinforcement is important to the clinic. Dr. Banks mentioned, "We use applications of behavior conditioning to get rid of the habit. For example, we urge them to take the money that they would normally spend on cigarettes and reward themselves with something which they would not usually do."

While it is too late to join this particular anti-smoking clinic, there will be another clinic in the spring. Those who wish to be placed on a list for the next clinic may contact Dr. Banks. He added that he would like to form a group on campus in the spring and set up a clinic during college business hours. Free of charge to students. Anyone interested in this project should contact Dr. Banks.

NOTICE

A major concern about the yearbook is that for a late spring delivery only the fall semester can be covered. In order to include the spring activities would you prefer:

- ___ 1. An early fall delivery of the previous school year's book?
- ___ 2. A spring delivery (as we have now), with a magazine supplement of spring semester?
- ___ 3. A spring delivery book that would include a complete calendar year--such as Spring '76 and Fall '77 to be issued late spring '77.

Suggestions:

Concerning sales: Would you favor having the yearbook as an automatic part of the fees rather than the direct sales we have now?

Please return to Box 115, Kearnes Hall mailroom within the next 10 days. Your assistance is needed.

stained glass art proves interesting

By LESLIE NORMAN

is no longer is stained glass art restricted to windows and religious subject matter. It has grown into a medium which produces a variety of interesting and decorative items, including ornaments, geometric sculptures, and mobiles. It has travelled a long way from the days of life-size figures of prophets and disciples in windows of cathedrals and has emerged even in the advertising field, with lamps advertising beer. Recently, many homes have been designed with stained glass ceilings, panels, and skylights. It has been used for practical as well as aesthetic effects, by providing privacy and adding a less than perfect view.

As new glass is being machine-pressed and new stained glass items are being made, old glass is becoming harder to find and prices are often very high. Good pieces of old stained glass can be found in a few old houses in Joplin and in a number of churches. This type of glass is often thicker than new glass and sometimes has bevelled edges which add richness. It sometimes contains small, hand-bevelled pieces called jewels which have a prismatic effect often not produced by machine-pressed jewels. Of the types of glass now available, antique, hand-blown glass is more expensive and is sold in smaller pieces. Because of the scarcity and expense of hand-blown glass and the frequently high cost of repairing old glass, interest has been sparked in the past few years in creating items from machine processed glass. But the revival isn't as popular in the Joplin area as in other parts of the country, according to Samuel Lopp, owner of Windfall Studio at 19th and Joplin.

In California, materials are much easier to obtain and there are a lot of schools that teach how to make stained glass—there are also a few schools like this in Tulsa. It will probably take a while, but I think the interest will eventually come here."

Lopp recently completed two windows for a new downtown business. "It was quite a project—the windows measured 4 feet by 4 feet and it took me about 150 hours to complete them."

He is presently at work on a Tiffany lamp, which he says contains about 480 pieces and will take between 30 and 40 hours to complete. Although this particular lamp will sell for around \$60, one with a simple design might cost as low as \$60. During the days of art nouveau, Tiffany invented "favrite" glass, which

would transmit and reflect light and luminesce as well. It was an iridescent glass with deep colors from dark blue to purple and from green to yellow-gold. Some pieces were decorated by carving through one layer of glass down to that of another color. The surface had a silky appearance. Lopp explained that when Tiffany died in the early 1900's his secret formula for making this superior glass went with him. No one has been able to duplicate it since.

"Kits are available for making lamps. It takes a lot of patience but the only real difficulty is the risk of getting cut, since all

glass is hand cut. I use glass from West Germany because it generally takes only two weeks to arrive. Glass from the United States is easier to cut but it takes about a year to arrive."

Designers of stained glass see stained glass works of the future often used with artificial light to bring out their brilliance. Neon lights can be installed behind panels to be turned on and off at will, to give a feeling of open air and light. The art of stained glass has travelled a long way and, according to the author of "How to Work With Stained Glass," Dr. Seymour Isenberg, "there is still a lot of surface to scratch."



A VARIETY OF different cars were included in Missouri Southern's Homecoming parade. Everything from the newest models to some of the oldest. (Chart photo by Tim Dry)

Whittle attends FBI symposium

Dr. Philip R. Whittle, director of the Regional Crime Laboratory and associate professor of chemistry, recently attended the fourth annual Symposium on Crime Laboratory Development at the FBI Academy in Quantico, Va.

The main theme of the symposium was "management." The American Society of Crime Laboratory Directors, of which Dr. Whittle is a charter member, held its annual meeting in conjunction with the symposium. The event was hosted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and was attended by representatives from more than 200 crime laboratories in the United States and Canada.

By MAX MCCOY

New car prices are approaching the astronomical and many buyers have decided to take a second long look at the used car markets. The expression "let the buyer beware," is the best advice to anyone interested in a used car.

There just happens to be a Mustang-Camaro-Trans-Am-Charger sitting under the bright lights of a used car lot downtown that you've fallen in love with, and you'll simply shrivel up and die if you don't have that car. A word of caution is in order before you park that car outside your pad and call it your own. There are a number of used car dealers who can do a few highly immoral but technically legal tricks to make that dream car look A-Ok, when in fact it may be 4-F. Example: Pouring extra heavy weight oil into the engine to kill piston noise and wrist-in slap, among other things. In some extreme cases, sawdust was even put into the differential to muffle the howl of worn gears.

Of course, that's not saying that all car dealers are dishonest. Far from it. In the last few years the used car market has enjoyed a greater degree of honesty than ever before.

One of the best things to remember is that the car you'll have when you're finished building it up will be only as good as the potential of the car you're buying now. In other words, start with a mechanically sound automobile. It may even pay in the long

run to have a mechanic look it over.

If you're planning to hop up the motor, then a V-8 is practically a must. Make sure there aren't any oil or water leaks on the ground where the car is parked. It would also be a good idea to check the compression on each cylinder. If the car smokes, it's sure to burn oil. All engines, even if they have the same displacement, are not alike. The 350 in the standard Camaro is neither as strong or as powerful as the 350 LT-1 in the Z-28.

THE EXHAUST SYSTEM CAN CAUSE a lot of headaches. If it's entirely rusted out, the repair bill can run into big money, particularly with dual exhaust systems.

The body should be in good shape, with a relatively good paint job and little, if any, rust and a minimum of dents. Check the chassis, double-check its straightness. A bent chassis is a sure indication of a wreck.

If you're a top-notch home mechanic, many things wrong with a used car can be fixed yourself at a fraction of the cost of a professional. But professionals are just that: it's their profession. They've been educated for their job, and have the qualifications and experience necessary. If you're not sure what you're doing, don't mess with it.

A little forethought and inspection beforehand can prevent your dream machine from turning into a real nightmare.

Car buyers beware

Showcase premieres

The Missouri Southern Art League is sponsoring "Southern Showcase," a traveling art exhibit, which will premier at the college's auditorium December 1, 1976. "Southern Showcase" will be held in conjunction with "Green Grow the Lilacs," a college drama production.

Fred Cox, president of the Art League, anticipates a great number of works to be exhibited by art students. He stated that "showcase" is also a part of the visual expression on campus and invites the community to view the works.

Southern Showcase will consist of a variety of art works, ranging from two to three-dimensional surfaces, with all

categories open. 10 per cent of all sales during the exhibit will be retained for an art scholarship.

Purchase awards and cash prizes will be offered for outstanding works, which will be judged by three graduates of the college. Students will be limited to three entries and they must have been done prior to January 1, 1976. All works of art must have the artist's name, title, medium and price. Students are encouraged to enter their best efforts and to take advantage of the recognition and sales opportunities. Deadline for entries for the show will be 4 p.m. Nov. 22.

Coming: Nov. 16

PG

ALBERT FINNEY
LAUREN BACALL
MARTIN BALSAM
INGRID BERGMAN
JACQUELINE BISSET
JEAN PIERRE CASSEL
SEAN CONNERY

JOHN GIELGUD
WENDY HILLER
ANTHONY PERKINS
VANESSA REDGRAVE
RACHEL ROBERTS
RICHARD WIDMARK
MICHAEL YORK



AGATHA CHRISTIE'S "MURDER ON THE ORIENT EXPRESS"

and COLIN BLAKELY · GEORGE COULLOURS · DENIS O'LEARY · Music by RICHARD RODNEY BENNET · Screenplay by PAUL DEHN · Produced by JOHN BRABOURNE and RICHARD GOODMAN
Directed by SIDNEY LUMET

7:30 p.m. CUB

David Bowie stars in sci-fi flick

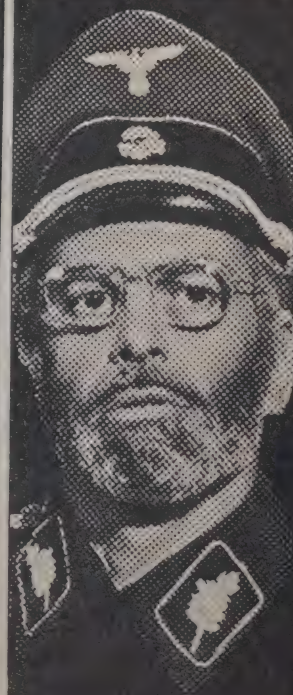
By MAX MCCOY

Starring rock star David Bowie, "The Man Who Fell To Earth" is an interesting film. Interesting in that it uses some very good photographic techniques, particularly in the first scenes when the visitor from outer space lands in a deserted silver mining area of the American west. Interesting also is that a well-developed story line is interspersed with the most stock science fiction.

The portions of the film concerned with the visitor's home planet are shallow and could have been taken from any one of a number of sci-fi flicks made during the 60's. Scenes involving the visitor's encounters with some of the more base American activities, however, are done with skill. For the major part of the film he shacks up with an alcoholic young woman from a small western town. The shocker comes when he removes his earthling disguise prior to a session of love making, and the young woman naturally comes close to the point of insanity. The result is the scene is both revolting and fascinating.

The film is long, taking the visitor from his clumsy entry into our world to the ownership of a strategically powerful world industry that has its own space program to his defeat at the hands of the people he loved. In the last scenes of the movie the visitor sums it up by saying, "If it were you on my planet we probably would have done the same."

Coming: Tuesday



The Ely Landau Organization
and Cinematograph Film present

Academy Award Nominee
MAXIMILIAN SCHELL
LOIS NETTLETON
LAWRENCE PRESSMAN
LUTHER ADLER

THE MAN IN THE GLASS BOOTH

AN ARTHUR HILLER FILM
Screenplay by
EDWARD ANHALT
Executive Producer
MORT ABRAHAMSON
Produced by
ELY LANDAU
Directed by
ARTHUR HILLER

TECHNICOLOR

Released by AFI's (Los Angeles)

an AFI film presentation

7:30 p.m. CUB

Forensics tournament in final planning stages

Tournament personnel for the Sixth Annual High School Forensics Tournament held by Missouri Southern have been announced. Dr. D. H. Rhodes, director of Forensics, selected Jeff Jackson, freshman from Carthage to be student Director, stating "I am very impressed by him."

Daily room personnel and chairpersons for the events are as follows: Kay Albright in Extemporaneous Speaking; Chuck Good in Creativity; David Hopkins in Interpretation; Ralph Bush in Impromptu Speaking and Terry Dolence in debate. The interpretation events will be divided into poetry and prose. Debate will be divided into novice and championship divisions. All other events will be divided into men's and women's division.

Table monitors will be: David Patterson, Randy Hunt, Kurt Johnson and Debbie McClendon. In charge of timekeepers is faculty member Craig Hutchinson. In charge of lining up judges is faculty member Mary Lynn Cornwell with the assistance of Joe DeMerice.

Innovations are very apparent in this tournament. Personnel have been drastically cut. Events have been changed with duet acting and dramatic reading being cut and impromptu and prose reading being added. Debate format has also been changed with the time going from 10-5 to 8-3-4. Also there are only two division of debate as compared to the four last year. All the changes were made so as to have a more efficient and effective tournament according to Rhodes.

Trophies for the tournament were donated by the Kiwanis

Club under the Art Barnett Memorial Fund. They have provided the trophies ever since the tournament has been held. Rhodes calls the trophies "Some of the finest that money can buy." The tournament is to be held Nov. 19-20. Timekeepers are needed and people are urged to contact the speech department if they wish to assist. Many faculty members are also passing around sheets for people to sign in their classes. Cornwell suggests that "It would be a cultural and probably fun experience for those who timekeep."

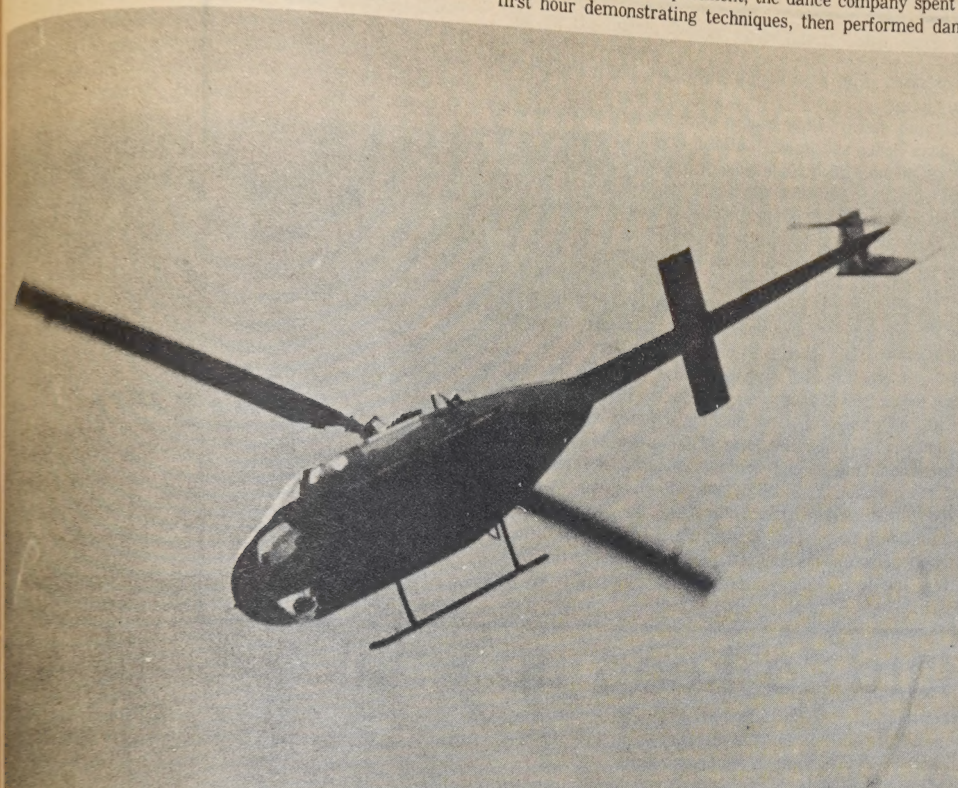
Dance workshop held on campus

Basic techniques in modern dance, ballet, jazz and mime were the subject of a workshop and demonstration by SMSU Dance repertory company Wednesday in Taylor Auditorium.

Sponsored by the Missouri Southern Theatre department and physical education department, the dance company spent the first hour demonstrating techniques, then performed dances

from their repertoire and later worked with those who attended the workshop.

Kay Brown, director of the repertory group, brought 17 dancers with her, including many graduate students who aided in the teaching. Those who attended were urged to wear clothes that were easy to maneuver in so they could take part in the dancing exercises and steps.



THE MISSOURI SOUTHERN ROTC unit arranged for this army helicopter to bring in the names of the seven finalists in the queen competition for Homecoming. (Chart photo by Steve Harvey)

Responsible party or couple to live in boarding house for aged. Room, board, and \$150.00 per mo. Phone Mrs. Bosch, Neosho, 417-451-1968

Pregnant? Need help? Call BIRTHRIGHT. Phone 781-3210 Monday 1-4 pm -- Wednesday 9 am-7 pm -- Friday 9-12 noon If no answer call 623-3479 or 624-4337. We care!

Spiva presents. . .

GERVAISE

1957

(French with English subtitles)

Maria Schell, Francois Perier, Suzy Delair. Directed by Rene Clement. Emile Zola's poignant story of a young girl whose dreams of a happy home and a successful laundry are cruelly destroyed is a classic study of the ill-effects of poverty on the soul. Jilted by a former 'husband', Gervaise finds happiness with a kind and gentle roofer. They marry, have a child, and begin to save money for her laundry. It seems as if her simple dreams are within reach when her husband is injured in a fall and turns to drink. "Gervaise" presents a vivid portrait of 19th century France comparable to David Lean's productions of Dickens. "Best Film From Any Source"—British Film Academy; winner at the Venice, Berlin and Tokyo Film Festivals; Best Foreign Picture of the Year—N.Y. Critics Award—these are some of the honors this film has garnered. "Deeply Impressive"—Time.

GERVAISE



Gervaise Based on Zola's *L'Assommoir*, this film won the N.Y. Film Critics award for Best Picture of the Year (1957). Maria Schell gives her most highly praised performance as a poor girl damned by fate. Directed by Rene Clement (*Forbidden Games*, *Rider on the Rain*).

7:30 p.m. Tuesday, Nov. 16

'Lilacs' in rehearsal...

By KAY ALBRIGHT

Production staff for "Green Grows the Lilacs" has been working on the technical difficulties of trying to recreate the mood and authenticity of the Oklahoma Territory during the late 1800's. Productions of this magnitude take extensive work, and so not begin and end with the actors on the stage. If it were not for "behind the scenes" people "Green Grows the Lilacs" would not be ready for its public performances Dec. 1-4.

Assistant directors are Nancy Fries and Pat Rooney. The scene design depicting Oklahoma in its early years is the responsibility of Duane Hunt, a member of the theatre faculty, and Rooney. Sound effects during the production will be handled by Galen Augustus and Ann Lee.

Responsibility for making the actors look like pioneer settlers and "country folk" rests on the costume crew. Assisted by faculty member Joyce Bowman, Ted Estes is the head of Costuming. His crew consists of Scott Martin, Brad Potter, Steve Evans, Carol Cowan, Sherry O'Neal, Peggy Lierheimer, Lee Ann Margerum, Jenny Blaylock, Rhonda Dalton and Pam Mitchell.

Building the set, which will include numerous set changes, are set construction chiefs Tina Eberle and Jack Phillips and their crew: Linda Taylor, David Deneffrio, Robert La Rose, Nancy Fries, Bert Fleeman, Bonnie Christeson, Scott Martin, Connie

"Green Grow the Lilacs," first presented here in 1961, will hit the boards in Taylor Auditorium Dec. 1 and run through Dec. 4.

"Lilacs" features folk songs author Lynn Riggs learned in his childhood in Oklahoma territory. Appropriately, the play, when rewritten, was called "Oklahoma!", the first musical collaboration of Rodgers and Hammerstein.

But don't expect to hear any of the music from "Oklahoma!" in this folk play. According to Milton Brietzke, the music in "Oklahoma!" is show music, while the songs in "Lilacs" are authentic parts of our folk culture.

In the preface to his play, author Riggs states, "It must be fairly obvious from reading or seeing the play that it might have been subtitled 'An Old Song.' The intent has been solely to recapture in a kind of nostalgic glow (but in dramatic dialogue more than in song) the great range of mood which characterized the old folk songs and ballads I used to hear in my Oklahoma childhood—their quaintness, their sadness, their robustness, their simplicity, their hearty or bawdy humors, their ser-

timentalities, their melodrama, their touching sweetness."

Brietzke noted that several additional songs, not in the original play, will be sung before the play and during intermission. These songs are also part of folk history, popular around the turn of the century.

Brietzke said that when "Lilacs" was presented in 1961 it broke all box office records up to that time. It is only appropriate that it should be the first production in the new auditorium. The original cast was comprised of 35 members, but Brietzke is using 42 students in this production.

The language in "Lilacs" is almost archaic by today's standards. Such words as shikepoke (a mythical bird whose activities are embarrassing to most decent people), yellin' (calling), rope (a term signifying defeat), Jick (the Joker in a deck of cards), and shivoree (a corruption of the French word charivari, a wedding celebration) may sound foreign to some, but help convey the spirit of the Oklahoma territory.

Christenson, Kim Kissell, Raymond Lee, Mark Harris, and Gary Evans.

Lighting design will be headed by Stephen Brietzke, assisted by Joan Hedge and Robert LaRose. Crew is Gretchen Kissell, Linda Cannon, Tim McCullough, Sheryl Carr and John Early.

Other positions that are vital to the production but are rarely considered are "business positions." These may not show up in the actual performance, but they make the production flow smoothly and profitably. Business and publicity is handled by Bonnie Christeson. Stage manager is Jack Phillips and his assistant is Gary Evans. Program continuity is also under Bonnie Christeson's supervision. House manager is Connie Christeson and box office chairman is Sheryl Carr.

Other factors besides costumes and sets create the proper mood for the play. Properties add the small touches which help create the proper time period and action. Constructor and designer is Raymond Lee. Head of the crew is Bert Fleeman with the assistance of Teresa Partain and Jack Phillips. Furniture acquisition is headed by Missy Patchin and her crew is Connie Christenson and Jack Phillips. Hair designs to match the costumes will be by Tina Eberle. Make-up design will be by David Deneffrio and his crew of John Early, Scott Martin, Sherry O'Neal and Jenny Blaylock. Special art work will be by Kim Kissell.

... and staff
chosen

College Players? Hard to keep up with!

By CAROL COWAN

Can you identify a College Player when you see one? Possibilities are that you may not be able to. For the past 40 years, College Players have been moving so rapidly in various directions that it's hard to keep up with them.

College Players of Missouri Southern is open to any full-time student interested in the dramatic arts. Players offer practical experience in all phases of the theatre and serve as a producing nucleus for all major productions of the Missouri Southern drama department.

Players have just completed the children's theatre production, "Merry Pranks of Tyll," and are now in the process of staging "Green Grow the Lilacs," the first production to appear in the new theatre. Scheduling for the spring has been set for three major productions.

DOCUMENTAL EVIDENCE of a College Player's organization at Missouri Southern dates back to 1937, where they were located at the Joplin Junior college. In 1968, the

Players moved to the Barn Theatre after Missouri Southern became a four-year college. This year they begin life in the new atmosphere of the Thomas E. Taylor auditorium.

As president of College Players, Missy Patchin has concern for those involved in the organization.

"We strive to show people our talent and versatility as actors and as human beings," she says.

Other officers are vice president, Bert Fleeman; secretary, Joan Hedge; treasurer, Galen Augustus; and historian, Gary Evans.

'Gervaise' next at Spiva

The Spiva Art Center and the Missouri State Council on the Arts will present the third program in the current film classics series at 7:30 p.m. Tuesday, Nov. 16, at the Fine Arts Gallery on campus. The award winning 1957 French film 'Gervaise' will be shown.

Besides their activities, there are some even more obvious ways to identify a College Player. Duane Hunt and Joyce Bowman, assistant professors of theatre, gave a few clues on how to sight a College Player.

"If someday you see someone driving down Range Line in a wolf costume, or someone at your card table keeps correcting you 'gits' and 'jists', or maybe you see an individual singing in the fine arts parking area after a late rehearsal, then the chances are strong that you are looking at a College Player."

Based on the novel 'The Dram Shop,' by Emile Zola, 'Gervaise' is a classic study of the ill-effects of poverty on the soul. The story it tells is that of a poverty stricken girl, played by Maria Schell in her most highly praised performance, whose enormous spirit and strength are finally broken through a series of tragic incidents. At the end, she and her daughter, Nana, are left to corruption.

'Gervaise' presents a vivid portrait of 19th century France comparable to David Lean's production of Charles Dickens' 'Great Expectations'. The film is not only effective in dramatic terms, but is also fascinating in its cinematography. Photographed in black-and-white, the film was printed in color stock to give the illusion of a daguerrotype print, effecting then a startling screen translation of Zola's naturalism.

Some of the honors this film has garnered include the New York Critics Award for Best Picture of the Year, the British Film Academy's Award for Best Film From Any Source, and other recognition at the Venice, Berlin, Tokyo and Cannes film festivals. The merits of the film are revealed in a few critical comments: "deeply impressive," from Time; "superb," by the New Yorker; "a truly great picture," by Archer Winslow of the New York Post, and a film of "great quality and power" by author Bosley Crowther.

College receives piano scores

An extensive collection of classical piano music has been donated to Missouri Southern by the family of the late William Joseph Humble. Ranging from middle 19th century to modern, the music includes the complete set of Beethoven's sonatas and variations, and several volumes of Chopin, Brahms and Liszt. Many of the editions are out of print and no longer available. Several books of History, music theory and biography were included.

William Humble taught 35 years on the music faculty at Kansas State College at Pittsburg, and during that time he was also affiliated with Joplin Junior College and Missouri Southern State College. He retired in 1971.

Studying with Ernest Hutcheson, Carl Friedberg, and the noted theorist Rubin Goldmark at the Juilliard Graduate School

of Music, Humble evolved into a teacher of great reputation. He also studied privately with Leopold Godowsky in New York. His students in the area include Mrs. M. H. Harutun, Mr. and Mrs. Johnny Kemm, Jerry Connor, and Mrs. David Harrington.

Another one of his former students is Robert Harris, assistant professor of music at Missouri Southern. He commented on the donation, "The collection is a most valuable addition to our music library. It brings us closer to our goal of a basic piano library much sooner than we had thought possible." The music will be available for use in study and performance by students. The collection, of which the sheet music takes a full file drawer alone, will be housed at the Spiva Library and the music department library. No monetary value can be placed on the collection of music.

Frazier loves athletics

By ROSE SPERANDIO

Cheryl Frazier, sophomore P.E. major from Neosho, says that athletics has always been a major part of my life." She participated in various sports at East Newton High School, and was a member of the women's softball, volleyball, and basketball teams at Missouri Southern.

Named Missouri Southern's Most Outstanding Woman Athlete last year, Frazier believes the support of her parents has been largely responsible for her dedication to athletics. "My family comes to most of the home games. They have always been behind me and this is the greatest encouragement I could receive."

As for this year's volleyball team, Frazier asserts, "There are no individuals out there. We all work together as a team." The Lady Lions are not first in the District, having defeated School of the Ozarks and Southwest Baptist on October 26. They are participating in the state playoffs in Rolla this weekend. "Last year we tied for fourth in the state," relates Frazier, "but this year we're looking forward to doing better."

Frazier feels that women's athletics has started gaining more support from students. "We don't have the backing that some of the other schools have, but this is mainly because we are a smaller school and our athletic program is just starting. This is only about the second year for women's athletics at Southern." She feels that support from male students is especially important. "We've had several guys come out to the home games and help with the cheers. It really helped the spirit of the game."

People will be hearing a lot more about women's athletics this year, according to Frazier. "We will really have a good basketball team this year. I feel that we have a lot of potential." She especially encourages support for the volleyball team at the playoffs.

As for the future, Frazier would like to either coach high school girls' athletics or teach elementary physical education. She especially enjoys working with younger children. About her enthusiasm for athletics, Frazier says, "You just have to really love sports."



CHERYL FRAZIER



MISSOURI SOUTHERN'S fall golf team is preparing to wind up one of its most successful seasons ever. Members of the team include Joel Hahn, John Prange, Jim Riek, Randy Sohosky and Danny Heater.

Women go to state

It's on to the state AIAW tournament for Gerry Albins' spikers as the Lions are 6-1 in district competition. Runner-up Evangel will be the other representative from the southern district of Missouri by virtue of the Crusader's second place finish.

MSSC defeated Southwest Baptist and 15-7 to clinch the district crown after posting a 15-6, 15-8 victory over School of the Ozarks. In an Oct. 20 match, the Lions pasted Evangel 15-11 and 15-6, and SMSU's "C" squad 15-6, 15-7.

The Lions haven't fared as well in CSIC competition, as they hold down seventh place with a 3-3 record. In a quadrangular at Pittsburg, the Lions defeated Washburn 6-14, 15-12, and 15-4, and the hosts 11-15, 15-5 and 13-5. Wayne State posted a 15-3, 15-10 victory over the Lions.

In the first Sunday competition for any Lion athletic team, Missouri Western nipped the Green and Gold in twin 15-13 games. The Golden Griffons managed another victory the following night 15-4, 13-15 and 15-10. The Lions then defeated Southwest Baptist 15-10 and 15-10.

Overall, MSSC is 14-9



Sports

HOT-line



By JIM RIEK

Answers from last issue's sport's quiz as to what 12 ballparks Frank Robinson has hit at least one home run in that are no longer being used are as follows: Old Muni Stadium, Kansas City; Old Busch, St. Louis; Crosley, Cincinnati; Connie Mack, Philadelphia; Forbes, Pittsburg; Polo and Ebbets, New York; Coliseum and Wrigley, Los Angeles; Colt Stadium, Houston; JFK, Washington D.C.; and Jersey City Stadium, New Jersey. If you knew nine or more, you're an old pro.

I wonder how many people watched the Missouri Southern KT-VJ telecast of the Southern-Washburn game. I doubt that many did. Anybody really interested in the game would have gone in person and anyone else probably watched the Missouri-Nebraska game. It may have been homecoming, but next time KTVJ should pick a better weekend to telecast a Southern contest—at least for the sponsors sake.

What a shame that both Parkwood and Memorial High schools in Joplin have gone undefeated thru seven games and still no radio stations have offered to broadcast their games. I understand that KPCG-FM and KSYN-FM are both interested in the

Parkwood-Memorial clash coming on Nov. 5. High School officials have also expressed an interest in playing the game in Southern's stadium.

By the way, when are they going to name that greenrun with the bleachers around it? Surely there must be someone to name it for; all the other buildings on campus are called by something. Lion Stadium is a little trite—you don't see the folks in Minnesota calling their stadium Gopher Stadium or in Wisconsin calling it the Badger Bow. What about Frazier field?

I hate to make predictions but I can't help but sppt the Lions 21 points against UNLV. Southern is good, but not that good. Ten of those points are due to the home field advantage. Win or lose the Lions will do some tail pulling after the game. Most players will probably be playing for double or nothing before midnight Nov. 13.

Last, but not least, or about 210 and 195 pounds worth make sure you watch Mike Hopkins and Chris Hoskins in Missouri Western's backfield. Both played football at MU before transferring to Western, both could have made first or second team Big 8 at Missouri, if they had been played. Onofrio's no dummy, but he's no brain either. A lot of people have gotten away from Columbia.

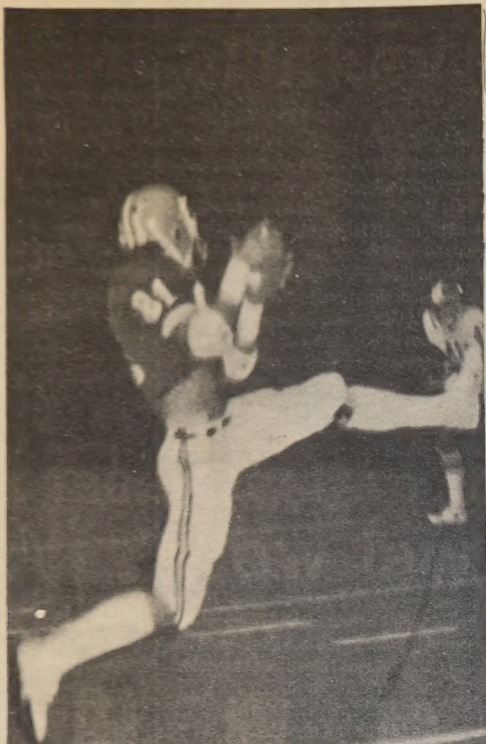


MISSOURI SOUTHERN'S Lady Lions have for the second year in a row qualified for the state volleyball tournament. Coach Gerry Frazier notes that it is the hustle of the players that have enabled them to make the play-offs in each of the last two years.

Southern overtakes Ichabods, 35-21

By DAVE KOESTER
Assistant Editor

Skies may have been downcast, but such was not the case for Southern's staunchest supporters as they watched a second half rally by the Lions overtake the stubborn Ichabods of Washburn, 35-21, in Homecoming activities.



TIGHTEND JIM THOMPSON snares yet another pass from Southern quarterback Rusty Shelly. The 6-3, 195 pound senior from Tulsa, Okla. is Shelly's favorite target as they continue their assault on the Missouri Southern seasonal passing record.

Failure to execute the usually potent offense in the first half kept the Lions off the scoreboard, but the Lions' staunch defensive efforts kept the Green and Gold in the contest, limiting the Ichabods to one touchdown on a keeper by quarterback Mike Grogan.

THE OFFENSE JUST couldn't seem to get anything going in the early stages of the game. A pair of fumbles by Larry Barnes and Jack Manuel cost Coach Frazier's troops good field position and the offense continued ineffectiveness forced the defensive unit to shoulder much of the burden.

In the second half, the Southerners finally came out of their daze and the offensive efforts began to produce results. The Lions looked like a new team when they struck quickly for three third quarter touchdowns.

Marty O'Brien pounced on a Washburn fumble on the visitors' 15 and the Lions scored three downs later when Quarterback Rusty Shelley carried the mail in to tie the score at 7-7.

A poor punt by the Ichabod kicker enabled Southern to set up shop near midfield. Using an effective passing attack, Shelley led the Lions to another score in just eight plays.

THE LIONS COMPLETED their third quarter explosion when Ken Howard made a great catch between two defenders in the end zone.

Leading 21-7 entering the fourth quarter, the anxious homecoming crowd got a brief scare when Vincent Featherstone fumbled punt enabled the Ichabods to score their second touchdown and close the gap to 21-14.

The Lions, however, seemed to have gained the usual confidence that they lacked in the first half, and sustained an 80 yard drive to paydirt as fullback Barnes scored his second touchdown of the game from one yard out.

The Lions put the game out of reach with another score after Barnes after Billy Hayles recovered an Ichabod fumble in Washburn's territory.

MANY OF THE SPECTATORS began to file out of the stadium at this point, anticipating the homecoming festivities and in doing so missed by far the best and least-expected play of the game. Obviously in a desperate situation Washburn ran a play in which quarterback Mike Sheahon tossed a pass 10 yards to receiver Mike Keeley, who, with several Lion defenders ready to drop him, lateraled a pass to Steve Haynes and he ran down the sidelines to the 12 yard line.

Washburn then took the ball in two plays later accounting for the final 35-21 tally.

Shelley had a great day offensively, passing for 195 yards. Larry Barnes ran for 127 yards, giving him six games this season in which he has rushed for over 100 yards.

Lions face Western tomorrow

Missouri Southern's Lions face a tough traditional opponent tomorrow in the shape of the Missouri Western Griffons. Missouri Western is Missouri Southern's sister college and anytime the teams meet, "No one can be favored in this game because no matter what happens in the first part of the season, our game with Missouri Western is a toss-up," noted Lion coach Jim Barber.

Jim Barber, Missouri Western's 6-0, 185 pound sophomore tailback from Grower, Mo. is for real. After gaining 118 yards and scoring twice to lead a comeback against Benedictine three weeks ago, the youngster got his first starting assignment last week as Western met Emporia State.

THE FORMER ALL-STATE rushed for 116 yards and carries on a misty afternoon playing on a muddy field. "The offensive line did a great job blocking," lauded Barber. "Also was quick to add, 'If it weren't for a fullback like Hopkins in the backfield I couldn't gain much, he not only very well but the defenses are constantly aware of him, making it easier for me to gain yardage.'"

Junior quarterback Bill Johnson returned to his starting position and responded with two touchdown passes, the first covering yards to Jay Randall and the next of 13 yards to Joe Hopkins powered over from a yard out and along with the Quick's three extra point kicks provided the remainder of scoring for the 21-7 Missouri Western victory.

Hopkins, the 6-2 220 pound senior from Jefferson City, complimented Barber's outside running with 92 tough yards, many on dive and off-tackle slants.

Senior strong safety Dan O'Rourke returned to the line after a muscle pull had sent him to the bench. Dan intercepted the second pass of the season to lead the Griffons in that department.

KINNEY REDDING, the giant 6-5, 255 pound junior defensive tackle for Atlanta, Ga., improved his lead in the Missouri Western tackle department with a total of 80. He has unassisted and 42 assisted. The quiet giant has recorded 10 quarterback sacks, only two short of his own record of eight.

A comparison of the team statistics after the first six games of the season doesn't look much like a team with a 3-3 record. The Griffons have an 85-78 edge in total first downs, 811-660 edge in yards passing, 1311-960 edge in yards rushing, a total offense advantage of 1902 to 1490.

Western State's offense is averaging 317 yards per game while the opponents have averaged 234.8. The Griffon punters are averaging 38.2 yards per punt with a 34.3 average for the opponents. The story is the same for kickoffs where Robert Quick and Scott Bryant are averaging 49.3 including deduction for onside attempts. The opponents are at only 53.2 with no onside attempts.

The accumulated score by quarters looks like the Griffons need to scrimmage a quarter before the game starts. The Griffons have scored only three points in the first quarter of the six games. And that three was a Robert Quick field goal against Fort Hays. However, the offense has responded with 40 points in the second quarter, 20 in the third and 51 in the fourth for a total of 114 points. The defense has allowed 85 points with 35 coming each the second and third quarters. The Griffon defenses have limited the opposition to only six points in the first quarter and nine in the fourth stanza.

Soccer Lions end winning season

By DENNIS THURMAN

Southern's soccer Lions ended their regular season on a winning note Saturday, when the Green and Gold whipped Philander Smith 3-0 on the Lions' home field.

It also marked the end of a seven-game road trip for Southern which won three, lost two and tied two, concluding the regular season with a 12-5-2 record.

MSSC, in its first year of sanctioned NAIA play, advanced to the District 16 playoffs where it met Harris Teachers' College Thursday.

COACH HAL BODON RELATED that his charges "broke the backs" of Philander Smith when Southern converted on two "gross fouls committed (by the Little Rock, Ark., club) in the penalty box."

The two clubs battled to a scoreless tie during the physical first half before the Lions scored on the two penalties. Mike Edwards netted the first penalty shot for his sixth point of the season and Bob Bueltmann booted the second.

Tom Schneiders soloed the ball down the field 40 yards and kicked it into the goal for Southern's final score.

"We played pretty good considering they were such a physical team," Bodon recalled, following the test.

SOUTHERN FOLLOWED ITS 1-1 TIE with Southwest Missouri State University with an identical showing against Parks College in the Lions' fourth road game. Parks scored in the first period on a free kick but the Lions charged back the second half to knot the score at 1-1 when Dennis Johnson collected his 18th goal of the season on an assist from Carey Maloney.

Bodon lauded the defensive play of fullbacks Joe Callahan,

Keith Shaw, Wayne Tichacek and Don Smith after the Parks encounter.

The Lions followed that game with a 2-1 loss to Harris Teachers' College, the club Southern played Thursday in the playoffs. Harris took a 2-0 lead after the first half of play, but the second half belonged to the Green and Gold.

Southern tallied in the second when Chuck Vallentine took a pass from Dennis Johnson into the nets. Southern scored an apparent tying goal with only three minutes to play but Dennis Johnson's shot was called back by a penalty.

DAN TRAVERS SCORED IN THE FIRST period on an assist by Maloney and the Lions held off a second-half surge in rebounding to nip Central Methodist 2-1.

Central Methodist knotted the score with only one minute elapsed in the second half but Schneiders provided the Lions with the victory margin with assistance from Dennis Johnson late in the closing half.

Soccer powerhouse University of Missouri-St. Louis dealt the Lions their fifth defeat to the tune of 2-1. UMSL scored midway through the first half and took a 2-0 lead with only one minute gone in the second half.

SOUTHERN FINALLY SCORED when Schneiders stole the ball from a St. Louis halfback and toed it over the defending goalie into the right side of the net.

Bodon praised the work of goalie Paul Knight, Mark Baetje, Calahan, Tichacek and Shaw against UMSL.

On the junior varsity soccer scene, Southern logged a 5-1 triumph over Wentworth Military and a 7-3 victory over Northeastern Oklahoma but dropped a 4-3 verdict to Drury.